NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

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NAZI BLITZKRIEG TURNS ENGLISH TO RED LEADERS

(Story on Page 3)

Law Permits Sending Guard and Draftees to England, Africa

Profits Tax Gets Neither Revenue Nor Regulation

Story of Bernardino Answers Fr. Coughlin Critics

COMMENT ON WORLD EVENTS ★ THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN ★ A FORECAST OF THE PEACE TERMS

Dinner Chat

OWING to the closing time for the magazine the announcement of many birthday parties for Father Coughlin will no doubt miss this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Their omission, it must be understood, is due to no lack of appreciation or enthusiasm for the hard work being performed by the committees in charge.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has been happy to co-operate with these workers whenever possible and this little note of appreciation and thanks anticipates a number of other announcements which will probably arrive too late for the edition.

Brooklyn Party

THE AMERICAN Citizens' Committee, of which Dr. Patrick F. Scanlan, editor of the *Tablet* is treasurer, is sponsor for a birthday ball in honor of Father Coughlin.

The affair is to take place Friday evening, October 25th, at the Knights of Columbus building, 1 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

Net proceeds of the ball are to be a gift to Father Coughlin.

Tickets may be obtained through the following agencies:

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK:

Knights of Columbus, 1 Prospect Park West;

The Tablet, 1 Hanson Place;

International Catholic Truth Society, 407 Bergen Street;

Stanley A. Marmion candy store, 764 Classon Avenue;

Lennon's Moving & Storage, 744 Classon Avenue;

Byrnes Novelty Shop, 591 Central Avenue;

McCarthy's Laundry, 89 Third Avenue.

NEW YORK CITY:

Bernard T. D'Arcy, 19 West 44th Street.

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16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

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Vol. 6 October 14, 1940 No. 16

Paterson, N. J.

THE COUNCIL for Christian Social Action of Paterson, New Jersey, will hold its fifth annual ball in honor of Father Coughlin's birthday on Friday evening, October 25th at Lazzaras music hall, Paterson.

The council is aware that Father Coughlin will not broadcast this year, but announces that it will nevertheless turn all profits over to the Radio Priest as a birthday gift.

Our Sons

We raised our sons with hearts of pride;
We taught them how to stride the tide;
We told them that to love was right,
But it was wrong to hate and fight.

We watched them put their toys away
And sighed at their "too old to play,"
Yet, inwardly, our hearts were glad
To see a man for every lad.

But then we saw them take our sons
To teach them how to fight with guns;
We saw them take our boys away
And knew that some were gone to stay.

And when at last some sons returned,
Their faces told what they had learned.
Some came with bodies, racked in pain,
And others with a tired brain.

The horrors of that war remain—
O God! don't let us fight again!
For bonuses and all the funds
Can never bring us back our sons.

—J. K. Tyson

Baltimore, Md.

'Sixth Column'

TO THE EDITOR:

The last few months the press, radio and movies have given us a daily bombardment about the "Fifth Column." Some of our people are about as jittery over it as they were from the "Men from Mars" broadcast.

We have another element that I should designate as the "Sixth Column." They are the International Bankers and the munition makers. They manipulate and control the money in every country in the world—with one exception. Through the control of money they also control the press, radio and movies. One of their greatest, Disraeli, once said: "I don't care who makes the country's laws, as long as I control the money."

They are the cause of this war, the World War, and nearly every other war. Profit is their god. Their only allegiance is to the almighty dollar. After the World War through the manipulation of the German mark, they secured control of nearly all of the valuable assets in Germany. In 1933, they lost that control and the German people emerged from chaos in five years to a world power. The mouthpieces for the Internationalists won't admit it, but the fact is Germany devised an honest money system. It is based on the products of labor—not gold.

If the poor down-trodden English nation would remove the Internationalist yoke, there would be no war by July 4th, and by the same method, we could have unbounded wealth and use our hoard of gold to pay off $19-billion of debts and stop paying $57-million yearly interest. All we need to do is to use the Commodity Index report you see in our daily paper together with a little simple arithmetic. This index shows we are getting about 71 per cent of the products of our labor—we should get 100 per cent or parity.

Let us get our feet on the ground and some common sense in our heads and evict both the Fifth and Sixth Column.

—P. J. Donnelly

Sioux City, Iowa

Pete Asks to Drop in

HELLO FOLKS:

Are y' t'home? Well, c'n I come in? Thank you. I nocked on t' door, but I guess y' didn't hear me. Maybe I'm gettin' weak, eh? Wouldn't s'prise me if I am, I'm jus' 'bout clean tuckered out these days from th' rushin' around I've been havin' t' do.

Boy, I'm tellin' y', if Mother Coughlin 'r ennybuddy else decides t' do enny more interier dekoratin' round my vasinuty, y'rs truly is gonna make tracks f'r—well, mos' enny place'll do 'slong's there's peace 'n quiet. Jus' th' thoughts uv the sound of hammerin' starts that ol' thud-thud in my head all over again. 'N th' smell uv terpentine 'n paint!

Oh, me—don't close that door—I'm lible t'take a noshun t' leave mighty sudden-like. Oh, me—jus' let me sit 'n visut f'r a while—I'll sure enjoy it. Go right ahead with whu't y'were doin' when I came in. Don't let me stop y', 'cause I'll only be here a minnut 'n then be runnin' along.

' ' '

Well, now, since th' World Serious is over—(I call it that 'cause I heard it someplace 'n thought it was kinda cute) there reely isn't much uv enny importunce t' talk about, 'ceptin' uv course, th' war sitchiashun, th' high cost uv livin', the approchun cold wether, th' consksripshun busnuss that goes inta 'fekt t'morrow, 'n a few miner things like that.

Yep, they all faded inta a great big nothin' f'r a while didn't they? T' tell y' th' truth, I got sorta tired uv hearin' 'bout th' darn baseball game, but then, I guess it's good f'r peepul t' have some distrakshun t' keep 'em sane in this insane world uv ours. If y' think 'bout y're trubbuls too much, they say y're liable t' get a littul morbud 'r somethin'—'n that isn't so good, I guess.

'Course, now there's football t' think 'bout. 'N that's bad too, speshully when y've got a man 'round whose gotta brother on a team like th' Lions.

Boy. 'tween th' Tigers 'n th' Lions, 'n us livin' so close t' the Detroit Zoo, I get kinda confused at times. I 'spekt t' find myself wakin' up some mornin' with a Cub 'side me.

Wunder why we Great Danes can't form a club uv some kind. That'd be somethin', wouldn't it? Can't y' jus' see a bunch uv us fellas gettin' along—teemwork 'n all that sort uv thing? That's a laff, isn't it? Guess we'd better skip th' whole idea — t'was only a thought — 'n not such a good one at that.

' ' '

Speakin' uv ideas — I'm pretty well run out uv 'em. I c'n see y're pretty busy, too, so I guess I'll get on my way. I've gotta few other calls t' make 'n then I must get home. I heard Mr. Coughlin say he wanted t' take me f'r a ride, 'n I don't wanna be late 'n maybe be left all by my lonesum. He'll never wait more'n five minnuts f'r ennyone—he's almos' s' bad 's Deadline Daddy Schwartz.

'Fore I go, though, I wanna remind y' that we still need y'r help here at Royal Oak. A subskripshun now 'n then from each one uv y'll shore be 'preshiated. Don't ferget, now, will y'?

Well, I'm leavin', now. Thanks f'r lettin' me drop in. Say, that's a funny 'spreshun, isn't it? We do say funny things, don't we?

I'm reely on my way, now, beleeve it 't'r not.

Toodleoo. See y' later.

—Pete

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Comment

Has the Nazi Blitzkrieg Won?

GERMANY'S military invasion of England appears to have been called off.

It may not be necessary.

The "aerial blitzkrieg" of National Socialism against the finance-capitalism of the British Empire *has already won!*

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has been forced to admit Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, extreme left Socialist, to membership in the inner cabinet.

Mr. Bevin — as is elsewhere pointed out in this week's SOCIAL JUSTICE — represents the radical leadership of British Labor. He is against the Bank of England and Britain's financial imperialism. He is opposed to private property and favors the nationalization of industry. He is all for the regimentation of agriculture, and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Bevin is the third Socialist on the inner War Cabinet; three of the eight are now Marxian leftists.

The Bank of England's British empire policy, with which our own New Deal administration has lately been in negotiation, is more than ever isolated.

Now, more than ever, it looks as if these imperial financialists might have to move out of the British Isles.

The people of England, under the leftmost leadership in the Islands, are about to take over.

Unfortunately, strict censorship over news sources prevents American newspaper readers from learning anything about the growing resentment of the English people against their "British *clique*."

It is only a matter of time until Mr. Churchill himself will follow Neville Chamberlain and his umbrella, symbolic of conservatism and peace. *Ernie Bevin is on his way to Prime Minister of England.*

For, instead of placating the leftists, the concessions made to them by the government has only made them more jubilantly conscious of their power.

For the time being no doubt these Labor Party leaders in the Cabinet will have the support of the exploited masses of English people; the Mosley group of nationalists and the rest of the anti-Bank of England forces; together with the landed class.

Thus, the inner cabinet of the empire at war becomes with every shake-up closer to Nazi (National Socialist) and Soviet ideologies. An eventual alliance between English Socialism, Germany's National Socialism, and Stalin's international Marxism is on the way.

We repeat, the *"blitzkrieg"* has won in England.

Military occupation of the British Isles will not be necessary.

The War Issue

THE EXTENT to which this Administration has gone in diplomatic conversations is indicated by the serious discussion in the House of Commons about Americans "forgetting" the Revolutionary War and the *Declaration of Independence* and "creating a joint nation with Great Britain," observes Gen. Hugh Johnson, the columnist.

"No denial is made of current discussion of the joint use of naval bases—and that means Singapore and our defending America will be defending the British Empire in Asia — where our interest is not worth a half a battle squadron.

"The extent to which this thing has gone is wholly incredible," declares Gen. Johnson, who ran the World War draft and who, it must be admitted, certainly knows his way around official Washington.

"And *it is almost wholly unknown to the bulk of the American people!*

"If I were Mr. Willkie," continues Gen. Johnson, "I would 'take off the wraps,' brand the Fourth New Deal as exactly what in truth it is—a war party—and take that blunt issue squarely to the American people.

"It is the stark issue of war or peace!

"Our people certainly have a right to have that issue made clear—and to vote on it in this election.

"It is certainly the last chance they will have for peace and, maybe, the last chance to preserve the independence of the United States."

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Western Hemisphere

DID YOU know that under the *Burke-Wadsworth Draft Law* the President of the United States can send the National Guard and the Conscriptees to England, Ireland, Spain or West Africa?

Your dictionary may be out of date, but your geography is not. Look it up!

Saps that we are, we Americans have already come to accept *"neutrality"* as meaning a state of non-belligerent participation in war; also, we have agreed that *"obsolete"* does not mean worn out and useless, but simply a technicality by which United States warships can be sent to the aid of Britain.

Do we also believe that the words *"Western Hemisphere"* mean North and South America?

Don't be a sap. Look it up.

What is the Western Hemisphere?

The hemispherical divisions used by American mariners and map makers are based upon the longitudinal system devised by the English, which defines all positions as *East or West of an imaginary line drawn through Greenwich, England!*

According to this longitudinal system, accepted officially by the United States as well as most other countries, the "Western Hemisphere" includes all of England west of London, all of Ireland, Brittany and Normandy in France, Spain and Portugal, and a large part of the "bulge" on the West Coast of Africa.

Incidentally, it would not include parts of the Alaskan peninsula, the Philippines — and certainly not Singapore.

* * *

President James Monroe, proclaiming his famous doctrine in 1823, warned Old World nations against "colonization or encroachment on the American Continents."

Having thus defined the area to be shielded, he thereafter referred to it as "this hemisphere."

But the *Burke-Wadsworth Draft Bill* — now our national conscription law — justified by its authors and proponents as an instrument to enforce the *Monroe Doctrine*, if necessary, specifically defines the area to be defended as "the Western Hemisphere."

To the lively new publication, *The Constitutionalist*, we are indebted for the following warning:

"Failure to define the American Continents, as Monroe did, as the territory in this hemisphere to be defended, gives Franklin D. Roosevelt legal authorization to send the Guard and the Conscripts to fight in Europe or Africa should he choose to ignore the popular definition so carefully promulgated by politicians to insure acceptance of the Bill."

Do you believe for one moment that the legal department which found a way to give England 50 of our destroyers will rule out this "legal" joker and insist upon the "popular" restriction to the Americas?

If the "emergency" or the "democratic way of life" requires our National Guard's service in West Africa, be sure they will be sent there.

And do we hear somebody say: *"We planned it that way!"*

Comment

Ernest Bevin

ERNEST BEVIN, England's John L. Lewis who has just been taken into the War Cabinet, was born in the Somerset village of Winsford. He quit school at the age of 11 and since then, his education has been received in the hard school of life.

He has been a farmer, street-car conductor, truck driver, politician and labor leader, occupying today the key position in organized labor in England as Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

As Minister of Labor in the Churchill Cabinet since May, Bevin held powers greater than any man in England. Under the totalitarian regime brought about by the war, Bevin has complete power over every civilian's job in England.

Quentin Reynolds, in a recent issue of *Collier's* magazine, said:

"Bevin could go to Waterloo station tonight, enter a train and say to the first man he met: 'What is your job, what are you doing?'

"The man might say, 'I am a tea taster,' or 'I am an interior decorator.'

"Bevin could say, 'That isn't helping to win the war. Report tomorrow at Hyde Park with a pick and shovel. We need you to dig trenches!'

"He could go into a fashionable West End bar, find out what every man there did for a living and then immediately send them to more useful jobs. He can decide on working hours for every man in England and it is he who settles their wages. There is no appeal.

"Bevin has always had the knack of attracting people to him . . . He became a minor official in the dockers' union and soon attracted the attention of Benjamin Tillett, who was to England labor what Sam Gompers was to American labor. It wasn't long before he became Tillett's right-hand man, his 'trouble-shooter.'

" 'There will be no defeatism in our Cabinet while Ernie is there,' quoting men who have known Bevin, since Bevin has made an iron-clad rule that he won't be quoted. *'You know Ernie is the only man in England who can call a general strike. I know if Ernie said the word, nine millions of us would quit working tomorrow.* That's a weapon Ernie has over the lads in the Cabinet. There will be no Petain in our Cabinet. If one crops up, Ernie will say, "Well, gents, the general strike starts tomorrow. How do you like that?" Well, they wouldn't like that, so there won't be any of that French stuff in our Cabinet.'

"Today Bevin is Minister of Labor. Tomorrow I am sure that he will be vice-premier and thus be in name what he is in fact, the second most important man in England. And day after tomorrow? The voice of England whispers, *'How can they keep Ernie down? Mark ye well, he'll be our next Prime Minister!'* "

* * *

The *British Who's Who* adds that Bevin is deputy chairman of the *Daily Herald.*

Following the general strike of 1926, came the Arco Raid of 1927 when English patriots swooped down upon the Red Headquarters of Moscow in London. Many incriminating and revealing documents were found. Among them was evidence that the *Daily Herald* had been subsidized by Moscow gold.

Since then, the *Daily Herald* has been the most conspicuous leftist publication in England with the exception of the *London Daily Worker,* which has a comparatively small circulation.

Ben Tillet was one of the delegates who came back from Moscow to tell London labor unions that Russia was the "hope of the world's workers" (*Daily Telegraph,* Dec. 5, 1924).

A Moscow-directed joint committee set up on their return fostered, directed and executed the general strike in England in 1926, with Ernest Bevin as the right hand man of Tillett.

The Trades Union Congress directed by Tillett, and assisted by Ernie Bevin, went on record in favor of "one big union," the destruction of British capitalism and the break-up of the British Empire.

* * *

Talk about a fifth column! Ernie Bevin is in the British Inner Cabinet. Just as soon as he takes over as Prime Minister, England's left-trending government will throw off all pretense at disguise and appear as the blood brother of the murderers of the kremlin.

By then, we may assume, that revolutionary fires will be started all over the Nazi-conquered lands, as well as within Germany herself, and Stalin's international Marxism will be supreme in Europe.

No wonder Hitler and Mussolini rushed to another swift meeting at the Brenner Pass. The admittance of Ernie Bevin into Britain's inner war cabinet is hand-writing on the wall.

Bevin has been carefully trained, skillfully publicized, kept in the background just enough that he could never be toppled over, inched along until he is today slated to succeed Winston Churchill as Prime Minister of England.

Bevin is not a free agent, nor the true friend of the English working man. He is a carefully built-up "front" for the Marxist powers that seek the downfall of England.

Peace Overtures

VARIOUS suppositions and conjectures have undertaken to explain Spanish Minister Suner's recent visit to Berlin, Ribbentrop's visit to Rome, the conference with Ciano, and Suner's subsequent return to Berlin to discover the decisions of the axis partners.

Although the meetings of the axis partners have been shrouded in deepest and darkest diplomatic secrecy, it is evident, judging from the circumstances of the conference, that momentous decisions were made regarding the conduct of the war and the future relations of the partners.

Official Spanish quarters believe, for example, that England was using the same agents as France did, namely, the Spanish ministers, to sound out the axis partners regarding the terms of peace.

Ribbentrop and Ciano, these sources say, outlined the terms of peace and presented them to Suner, who in turn presented them to Lord Halifax, a *persona grata* to the Spanish Nationalist government.

It was understood that Spain would not have to enter the war to acquire Gibraltar; Britain, it was reported, promises Spain the restoration of the island fortress, if Spain will retain her present status as a non-belligerent neutral.

It was evident, also, that Italy and Germany did not agree completely on their mutual domination of the former British and French colonies and protectorates in Africa; and that the occupation of Dakar in French Senegal by German troops was highly displeasing to Italy, which rather expected to have full and undivided domination of Africa.

Furthermore, these sources report the Italian militarists as not pleased with the insignificant results of the Nazi *blitzkrieg* and failure to invade England; nor with the threatened transfer of Nazi troops to the African front for the Winter.

Italy, it was said, fears that Germany will demand for her aid in Africa the lion's share of the booty, especially in countries which directly control the Mediterranean.

Italy figures that the Nazis ought to be content with their territorial acquisitions in Europe, and with the return of Germany's former colonies in Africa.

The Nazis, however, are demanding their price for cooperation with the black shirt troops now operating in Africa.

The African Campaign

HAVING abandoned the attempt to invade the British Isles, the Germans will transfer their war activities to Africa.

The Nazi press has admitted that the war will last through the Winter and that Germany is well prepared for waging a long, bitter war.

The Channel gales, incessant attacks on barge concentrations and the slaughter of Nazi troops practicing invasion, the unsuccessful Franco-British attempt to capture Dakar, the launching of the major attack in Africa by the Italians, and the recent axis conferences, indicate that the war is to be fought, at least for the Winter, in Africa.

Further indications in the Mediterranean and Balkan nations point out that the axis will shift the theater of war in a still further attempt to break up the British empire and to starve the British Isles into submission.

The Nazi press is neglecting Germany's *blitzkrieg* against Britain to give headlines and columns to the war in the Mediterranean.

Since this Mediterranean war is so important, some interesting points must be watched.

First and most important is the progress of Marshal Graziani's drive into Egypt, a campaign designed to pull the keystone from the arch supporting the British empire; to place Italy along the empire life line, to annihilate British influence in the Near and Central East, especially with the Moslem Arabs.

This would explain Rome's efforts to convince the Egyptians that Graziani's push is in reality a holy war designed to rescue them "from British slavery" and, hence, no cause for Egypt to declare war against the Italian "liberators."

A defeat to British arms would be far more disastrous and decisive than any British defeat thus far; for the axis partners would have free access to the Near East and its oil reserves, and Italy could not be defended against Russia, the *fascistern's* "me too" friend.

Germany's role in the Mediterranean must be limited, owing to the fact that the British Navy is still superior in fighting power to the Italian fleet, which after all is the only axis fleet.

But, should Der Fuehrer and Il Duce succeed in transporting 100,000 troops with equipment to Africa, things would be bad for the continuance of the British rule over Egypt, as well as over the entire European continent.

Comment

W.W. and F.D.R.—Bankrupt

THE MOST gruesome thing about the present presidential race is the admission on the part of both candidates that human reason, human intelligence, is bankrupt.

In divers ways and words Mr. Roosevelt has preached war and committed acts of war.

Despite his advertised propaganda of good neighborliness, he has created a world-wide atmosphere of bad neighborliness.

As a result, America stands with her breast bared to the darts of enemies created by the New Deal policies.

"Let's have war" — these words could summarize Mr. Roosevelt's planned policy towards every nation in the world—practically speaking—save Great Britain.

"Let's impose our gold standard economy on the world."

"Let's impose our racketeering political democracy upon the world."

"Let's translate pro-Americanism by pro-Britishism."

"Let's play hypocrites to fool the American people by the use of the word 'obsolete'; by the use of the word 'neutrality;' by the use of the words 'national defense'."

"But whatever we do, let's prick and irk the totalitarian nations whom we have disparaged to the point of war—and beyond."

"But let's hold hands under the ouija-board table of diplomacy with Red Russia — buying its $10 gold for $35 an ounce and promising — at least indirectly, to aid Russia in all ways possible."

"Whatever we do, let's have war. We, the gold-mongers, must not tolerate the non-gold nations even though we must sacrifice every boy, every liberty, every right, every hope and aspiration, before the golden calf."

Sponge-brained Americans will assimilate the watery propaganda of good neighborliness, of peace, of national defense, of neutrality, just as they soaked up the meaningless word "obsolete."

Hard-headed independents who dare to think for themselves know the truth—the ghastly truth of war and of bankrupt intelligence.

* * *

And Wendell Willkie is not one whit better.

Booed in Detroit, rotten-egged in Pontiac, contemned in Toledo, and scoffed at in Cleveland, he continues to deliver his little satellite speeches whose substance, condensed in two words, is "Me, too."

"If Mr. Roosevelt wants war, I want a bigger and better war.

"If Mr. Roosevelt translates Americanism by pro-Britishism, then I say, 'Me, too.'

"If Mr. Roosevelt wants to impose gold standardism upon the world while kidding the American public that they are fighting for rights and liberties, then I say 'Me, too.'

"If Mr. Roosevelt smiles at the Christ-inspired warning that they who use the sword shall perish by the sword, then I say 'Me, too!' "

* * *

Thus, the American citizenry is confronted with these Siamese twins of politics, both believing in the bankruptcy of reason, the bankruptcy of intelligence; both determined to settle their grievances at the point of a sword when all history clamors out the warning that a sword never settled any battle.

And this reminds us that after 70 short years the world views the end of the "age of reason."

Has the remnant of American civilization calmly accepted the viewpoint that intelligence is bankrupt?

Although we may not like our next-door neighbor, that's no reason why we throw rocks through his windows, trample down his garden, disparage his children and smear his reputation.

The hard fact is that we must live with him.

The same principle applies amongst nations.

Because we are civilized, we hold our dislikes in check on the principle of "live and let live."

That same principle should be applied between nation and nation as well as between neighbor and neighbor.

There is no hope that F.D.R. will apply this principle because he uses a Hyde Park dictionary, Daniel Webster's having become obsolete.

Is there no hope for Wendell Willkie?

Does he, too, subscribe to the theory that reason is bankrupt, as is intelligence?

Must the American people accept the conclusion that war is inevitable, while it is impossible to sit down and talk things over with the leaders of the non-gold nations?

Stop That Drift

"THERE is an uneasy feeling through the country that we are slowly drifting into war," asserts the *Catholic Universe Bulletin*, official newspaper of the Cleveland diocese.

"It is felt that the patriotic impulse of the people to second our preparedness program is being taken advantage of by those interested in forcing us into open hostilities.

"These war-mongers must be put in their place," declares the Cleveland editor.

"Nothing is surer than this, that as a nation we want peace. No one can take advantage of our patriotism to bring about war.

"Fortunately, the elections are close at hand. We shall vote for the entire membership of the lower House and for one-third of the Senate.

"It is our plain duty to know the sentiments of those for whom we vote.

"We must judge these from the known conduct and attitude of the candidates. Words and promises are not enough.

"We remember the futile promises of 1916, which did not keep us out of the World War.

"In the final analysis we, the people in this great democracy, are in charge of the Ship of State. Let us make sure to stop its drifting into war."

Excess, But Not Taxation

THE PEOPLE'S representatives in Congress, as well as the people of America, have again been victimized by one of the most one-sided, vicious, complex tax bills in the history of the Republic.

The New Deal Brain Trust wrote a so-called *"Excess Profits Tax Bill"* with such complex phrasing that Administration leaders had to apologize to their fellow members of Congress for the very wording of the bill.

When members of Congress asked for time to study the bill and obtain expert opinions, both requests were denied them.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan said on the floor of the Senate: "All of us were under a pressure which utterly precluded deliberation. The suggestion was submitted to the head of our staff of experts of the Joint Congressional Committee on Taxation. He could give it only 10 minutes, because in 10 more minutes he had to meet the chairman of the committee, who in 10 minutes had to meet the committee, which in 10 more minutes had to start hearing the witnesses, each for 10 minutes apiece.

"Did someone say once that this is the greatest deliberative body in the world? Did someone say, we have not been hurrying?"

The cynical manner in which this tax bill was "high-balled" through the Congress was bad enough, but the provisions of the bill which have been brought to light are even more callous.

The bill is aimed with deliberate discrimination against any new companies, especially small ones, and against those who have made a small margin of profit in recent years. The larger companies are practically exempt for, while a stiff excess profits schedule is set up in the bill, trick clauses exempt these very large companies which have been making abnormal profits during the last four years.

It has been estimated by Treasury experts that the so-called normal profits will bring in $240-million revenue for the calendar year 1940; while the excess profits tax will yield only $115-million for the same period. The Treasury officials have intimated that they will be compelled to ask for an increase in the debt limit, for perhaps as much as $25-billion early next year.

The limit was raised from $45-billion to $49-billion in the first *Revenue Act of 1940*, and we now have a $10-billion deficit.

"It is not worth $100-million to have the excess profits section of the bill in the law," Senator Vandenberg said. "It does not produce essential revenue. It does not even approach the status of a revenue bill in the light of the Government's present financial needs.

"It certainly does not penalize so-called war millionaires to any effective degree. The bill fails to approach even the rim of an assault on the so-called war millions.

"It is in no sense an answer to the prayer and hope of many of us that we should write an excess-profits-tax law in respect to war and preparedness, which would take the profit out of war.

"It is not an excess-profits tax on the reality of the situation; it is not a revenue tax on the reality of the situation; it is not an anti-profiteering tax on the reality of the situation.

"It is just $100-million worth of anxiety thrown into the American business world, and I submit it is the poorest bargain Congress ever undertook to make!"

Both Senators LaFollette and Vandenberg refused to serve on the Conference Committee because of their opposition to the bill, terming the tax bill "an imponderable mess," and "our worst tax law," and "we present the taxpayer with so dense a puzzle that only a Philadelphia lawyer, a certified public accountant, and an extraordinarily clever crystal gazer in combined effort can chart the answer; and even then the courts will finally have to find out precisely what we thought we were doing when we wrote the law."

Senator Treadway of Massachusetts said: "Any man who says he can explain this bill exactly probably could become a millionaire overnight!"

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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Russia Versus United States

THE UNITED PRESS (October 1), quotes the Soviet government organ *Izvestia* as follows:

"The United States has not yet formally entered the war, but the facts indicate that formalities do not play an especially significant role."

This viewpoint is shared by Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Italy and Japan.

It is the only logical viewpoint to accept, in so far as the United States is on immortal record for having sold 50 warships to Great Britain, thereby implicating herself in the World War.

And what of South America?

From San Diego, Chile, comes the report that the first Latin-American Conference of popular political parties will open Thursday in the municipal theater.

It will be under the auspices of the Chilean Socialist Party.

The *New York Times* reports that Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela have announced they are sending delegations.

It is high time for the American people to pause and ask themselves: "Who are our friends?"

The fact remains that we have joined bankrupt Britain—a Britain that, for all practical purposes, repudiated its debts to this nation.

Alone with her we stand cursed with the Midas touch.

And Wendell Willkie, the Republican candidate for the presidency, either lacks the ability to think or the ability to speak against his opponent who, with Congress, has inveigled us into a war.

If Mr. Willkie knew his business he would campaign to get us out of war.

Perhaps Hore-Belisha, the ex-British Minister of War, who was planning to arrive at New York within the next three weeks, will embolden Mr. Roosevelt to make anti-Britishism a crime along with anti-Semitism.

Democracy and the 'Purge'

THE RADIO, the press and the unofficial forum of the bridge table are agog, these days, with muttering and mumblings on the subject of how to preserve democracy in America.

"Even certain political leaders who generally prefer to control and operate the machinery of politics unseen and unheard, have been caught off guard by newspaper reporters interested in the ways and means of preserving democracy," says *Light*, official magazine of the International Catholic Truth Society.

The editorial continues:

"It is to these political leaders that we presume to give the following advice.

"If you, the political leaders of wards or counties or states, or even the nation, are sincere in your reported protestations about saving democracy, then stop 'purging' Congressmen whose only crime is the fact that, in voting on certain legislation during the sessions of the present Congress, these Congressmen followed their own reasoning powers and their own consciences instead of slavishly yielding to the dictates of the White House.

"No Congressmen is bound by his oath of office to yield to the demands of the President of the United States," the editorial points out.

"So-called 'must legislation' is, sometimes, *dictatorship legislation* in form, if not in substance.

"The founding fathers of this Republic intended to make, and to keep, the Congress of the United States independent of both the Federal Executive and the Federal Judiciary.

"Any leader in politics who 'purges' a Congressman for being true to his oath of office, and for maintaining his independence of thought and action, is an enemy of democracy in our midst.

"It is worse when the purge is made at the explicit or implicit request of the President."

* * *

The magazine then cites the case of Congressman Marcellus Evans of Brooklyn.

The Democratic Party in Kings county refused to nominate him, because on several occasions Congressman Evans had disagreed with the President.

On one occasion he refused to vote for the *Reorganization Bill;* at another time he voted to retain the embargo on arms and ammunition.

For nineteen years the Congressman has been in public life in the state or national legislature.

* * *

The Evans case is only one among scores of other men in contemporary political life or before him.

For daring to disagree with the President the party organization is ordered to "purge" the offender. And the party leaders obey the order.

That is not democracy and all the oratorical mouthings about our "democratic way of life" cannot save the democracy where such "purges" prevail.

Hate Program by Roosevelts

THE SIN of hate is the most abominable, just as the virtue of love is the most admirable. They who promote hate fall within the orbit of those who practice it.

The film drama, *"Pastor Hall"* is being sponsored in this country by members of the Roosevelt family.

James Roosevelt, the President's son, has acquired distribution rights of this British hate-German-race film.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the President's wife, narrates a prologue explaining why the picture is being shown in America.

Anti-Semitism—hatred of Jews—is an abomination.

Anti-Germanism is equally as bad.

The film, *"Pastor Hall,"* is built around real and supposed atrocities committed against Jews in Germany and spawns hate for Germans.

It rides an anchor on the incident of Pastor Niemoeller who was thrown into a concentration camp, either rightfully or wrongfully, by the German government, which government as yet has not fully disclosed its reasons for its actions.

Incidentally this play, *"Pastor Hall,"* was produced by the bigoted, Communistic-minded revolutionist Ernst Toller, who found refuge in this country and honor in Hollywood.

It might be well for the members of the Roosevelt family hereby implicated to read the eight beatitudes—particularly the one relative to peace-makers.

It might be well for the American public to realize to what extent the President's name has been commercialized by his son and his wife.

Comment

'The Detroit News'—Father Coughlin

ON NOVEMBER 23, 1937—nearly three years ago—the *Detroit News* carried an editorial entitled *"The Book Is Closed."*

The tenor of the editorial both indicated and prophesied that Father Coughlin was all washed up; that he had come to the end of the road.

And the editor's gleeful grin was evident through the transparent words which conveyed this idea.

Recently the *Detroit News*, going the great Gibbon one better, wrote *"The Second Rise and Fall of Father Coughlin."*

In fact, it was front-page news to the extent that it relegated the world war, the presidential election and the World Series to inferior columns.

Evidently the Royal Oak priest had opened the book which the *Detroit News* predicted had been closed.

Apropos of this incident, we print a letter sent to the *Detroit News* by a former reader. It is, no doubt, one of many such.

It reads as follows:

"Relative to Carl Muller's article, *'The Second Rise and Fall of Father Coughlin,'* I thought it an interesting story, but, in my opinion, the photo of Father Coughlin, on the right, by the *News* staffman, is a remarkable likeness and I wish to express my appreciation to the camerman for the pleasure I derived in viewing the best picture I ever have seen of Father Coughlin. The unusual part is that while the photo is intended to show him squelched, it actually shows him as he appears when relaxed.

"With regard to Mr. Muller's story: I searched in vain for some account of Father Coughlin's 'Second Rise.' Undoubtedly it was in March, 1938, when the all-time high in the history of American communications was established in response to Father Coughlin's radio appeal for the defeat of the *Reorganization Bill.* (*Life* Magazine, April 11, 1938.) The *Detroit News* of Saturday, April 9, 1938, described the defeat as the 'severest blow dealt Roosevelt.'

"In the rehash stories of Father Coughlin, reporters never fail to mention that he was 'rebuked by Pope Pius XI.' With no other source material than the columns of the *Detroit News*, I can show with reasonable certainty that Pius XI did not personally rebuke Father Coughlin. I mean that Pius XI was unaware that he had rebuked Father Coughlin until the news reached Vatican City from the United States.

"Likewise, I can point out from the columns of the *News* and the *Free Press*, a stern rebuke to Cardinal Mundelein delivered by Pius XI during Cardinal Mundelein's last visit to Rome, which is a classic example of diplomatic rebuff. It is all there in the newspaper columns of November and December, 1938, for any discerning person to read.

"The *Detroit News*, it appears, is always trying to retire Father Coughlin.

"In November, 1936, the *News* published *'The Rise and Fall of Father Coughlin.'*

"On Tuesday, November 23, 1937, the *News* carried an editorial, *'The Book Is Closed,'* relative to Father Coughlin's retirement from broadcasting.

"Today, the *News* carries *'The Second Rise and Fall of Father Coughlin.'*

"An article in the *Brooklyn Tablet*, September 28, 1940, page 13, indicates that the *News* will have an opportunity to prepare *'The Third Rise of Father Coughlin.'*

Sincerely yours,

Hugh R. McKinnon"

'Osservatore Romano'

FOR YEARS this Vatican City newspaper, commonly referred to as the semi-official voice of the Vatican, has been widely quoted.

Its editorials and pronouncements were accepted by American editors as the final journalistic word emanating from the Vatican.

Of interest to SOCIAL JUSTICE readers was this paper's reference on several occasions, either directly or indirectly, to Father Coughlin.

Recently the *Osservatore Romano* discovered itself floundering in difficulties with the Italian postal officials and other government authorities.

It appears, at length, that it is also experiencing some difficulties with the Holy See itself.

Quoting from the *Catholic Herald*, of London, England (August 30, 1940), we read the following:

"Press Association reports state that Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, has called a conference in the Vatican to discuss the replacement of the semi-official Vatican organ, the *Osservatore Romano*, by a different journal in the event of the Pope deciding that the publication of the *Osservatore* should cease.

"It is suggested that its place may be taken by a daily newspaper, religious and cultural in character, to be called the *Corriere Vaticano*, which, unlike the *Osservatore* — edited by laymen — would be entrusted to the Jesuit Fathers."

The laymen who operated the *Osservatore Romano* did so at a personal profit for themselves.

If and when the Jesuits establish the new paper, *Corriere Vaticano*, it will be a benediction to all publishers of information from Rome.

The Hidden Trail

SENATOR CLARK'S proposal that the "propaganda agencies" favorable to aiding the British be investigated is quite reasonable, observes the *New York Sun*, which goes on to warn:

"The Senators must not overlook the chance that their effort to trace the propaganda which they abhor to British gold may blow up in their faces. Without a doubt, somebody is using the William Allen White committee as a front organization to stir up sympathy for the British cause. But Senators Clark and Holt must not be too surprised if the sleuths whom they wish to dispatch find the trail leading not to the British Embassy but smack into the Executive offices of the White House."

Wythe Williams

AT THE suggestion of President Roosevelt, the United States Government will shortly take to the air waves *with a half-hour broadcast every Sunday* on the subject of "National Defense."

The program will be aired by the three major radio networks.

Well known radio commentators will step up before the microphone every week and give news about defense preparations along with interpretations of the international political scene.

Just how closely these broadcasts will stick to the subject of national defense can be seen by the appointment of radio news analyst, Wythe Williams, to be in charge of the program.

Next to Hans von Kaltenborn, Mr. Williams is probably the most ardent warmonger and sensation seeker on the American ether today.

A former first World War correspondent for the *New York Times* and Lord Northcliffe's *Daily Mail*, Mr. Williams, in broadcasts sponsored by a radio set manufacturing company, now specializes in weird predictions of coming events and gives as the source of his "information" a mysterious private correspondent in Germany.

Fifty-eight years old, Mr. Williams is noted in the journalistic world for one great, and lucky, achievement: he was the first reporter to get hold of a copy of the *Versailles Treaty*.

Sent to Berlin by the British in 1919, he was summoned to the German Foreign Office one day and presented with a photostatic copy of the *Treaty*, while the rest of the world was still in the dark as to the document's provisions.

After twenty-six years in Europe, Mr. Williams returned to America a few years ago, wrote a book and became editor of a small-town newspaper in Greenwich, Connecticut.

In such a capacity another newspaperman would have dropped into obscurity and been forgotten, but not Mr. Williams.

The Greenwich paper soon took on the aspect of an astrologer's chart: astonishing predictions were made about war and international politics; "secret sources" from Europe began to reveal unusual facts about the private life of royalty and dictators; and, eventually, Mr. Williams' clap-trap was picked up and syndicated by national press services.

Inevitably, Mr. Williams was put on the air to stir the fears and fire the imagination of listeners from coast to coast.

Of course, Mr. Williams' hunches, predictions and analyses were mostly all false or distorted, but that only served to increase his popularity—and salary.

When the Germans marched into France, he predicted the French would hold them off and beat them.

Before the war started, he said Germany and Poland would be allies against Russia.

Moscow, he averred, would join with Britain and France and the Nazis would be crushed.

The French, of course, had the best army in Europe.

The only consistency in Mr. Williams' radio talks or journalistic scribblings has been his advocacy of America's intervention in the war and his praise of President Roosevelt.

But these virtues, in the eyes of Washington, outweighed all the faults and when somebody was wanted to arrange a Government-sponsored program for national defense, Mr. Wythe Williams. the "good warmonger," was given the job.

Forecast of Peace Terms

This week our foreign correspondent discusses, in the first of a new series of articles, some of the probable peace terms affecting territorial divisions at the end of the present war in Europe. A second article will appear next week.

PRESUMING that Great Britain is ultimately beaten by the Axis powers, the peace terms out of which the new Europe will emerge fall under three headings.

First, the certain and more probable changes;

Second, the probable and very possible changes;

Third, the remaining problems, solution of which can only be hinted at.

Now, the first principle of peace undoubtedly will be the solemn declaration of a "Monroe Doctrine" for Europe and Africa, which is Europe's natural extension.

This declaration of "hands off Europe" also will extend to Turkey in Asia and to the whole of the Arabian peninsula—maybe, also, to Persia, Afghanistan and India.

The whole area may be conveniently named "Europe's vital space"—her living room, and sphere of influence.

* * *

If the British Empire outside Europe's vital space, insists—with or without the help or connivance of the United States—on continuing the war after England's defeat, it will be powerless in any case to prevent the formation of the new Europe and the progressive consolidation of Europe's vital space.

Europe, with those portions of her vital space which will fall immediately under her control following a victory of the Axis, can be very easily defended from attack and with the land communications with Asia, can be made completely self-sufficient.

Thus, any continued war position would be, to start with, one of stalemate.

The Axis powers have no desire whatever to attack America. It may be taken for granted that, in event of a continuing stalemate war, the Axis will merely leave the North American Continent to "stew in its own juice," while quietly going forward with the work of reconstruction in Europe.

* * *

If the British fleet, after taking refuge in Canada, succeeds—with or without the help of the American fleet—in preventing trade between Europe and South America, Europe will not try to force the issue until she feels strong enough to do so.

But she will grow relatively stronger as time goes on. Her resources in population, raw materials and organized industry are greater than those of the North American Continent, and the technical skill of Europeans is not less.

It can only, therefore, be a question of time—should this static war continue—for the new Europe to make herself mistress of the rest of Africa and of those parts of the Middle East which form part of her vital space.

And it can only be a question of time for the new Europe to be in a position to outbuild any navy that the North American Continent can ever hope to possess—and Japan will be her willing ally.

Thus, if the North American Continent persists in this war, it can only be a question of time for South America to become emancipated (and very willingly, too) from any enforced trade blockade of Europe.

Americans, surely, will be clamoring for peace long before any such stage is reached.

I am, indeed, only imagining the extreme possibility of a prolonged continuation of the war of stalemate, in order to make it all the more plain that once England is defeated, Europe has nothing to fear from her fugitive government, or from the rest of the British Empire with its headquarters in Canada—*or even from the British Empire in alliance with the United States!*

* * *

Moreover, it will not be long before Europe presents to the world a united front.

The Axis powers will determine the terms of peace, and these terms will be so adjusted as to consolidate European interests very quickly.

Any hope of a revolt of European peoples against the Axis may be regarded as utterly vain.

In the first place, the Axis will possess an overwhelming preponderance of arms.

In the second place, they will actually be the Great Powers of Europe in population and resources.

In the third place, the peoples of Europe will be emancipated from the tyranny of the British-dominated money power, and will be regarding the Axis as their liberators.

People over here (Europe) are already universally sick of the sham "democracy" of parliamentary government, and they will soon have their eyes opened about the occult tyranny which has for so long exploited them.

No! The whole of Europe will soon have every reason to feel gratitude towards Germany and Italy, and will clearly realize that the only danger, and the only real enemy, survive on the other side of the Atlantic.

If, indeed, any revolts come, it will not be in Europe. They are more likely to arise in America against the same *clique* of selfish interests and persons from which Europe has happily been freed.

* * *

The second principle of the peace, accordingly, will be the absence of all penal clauses—such as indemnities or tributes.

This, however, does not mean that there will not be very considerable readjustments of power and territory.

Certain smaller nations, while preserving their cultural and administrative autonomy, will have to acquiesce in being grouped within the economic and political orbits of greater powers.

Certain classes and interests will also be penalized: Freemasons (oriental), for example; the interests that individually thrive on the gold-debt system; and Jews, who—with certain exceptions—will be treated as foreigners, under some kind of consular charter devised for their protection, until such time as they can be settled outside Europe.

Those territorial changes that may be regarded as certain, or highly probable, will be outlined in a second article.

Duke of Buccleuch

"IF IT WERE not for the great tragedy that is now raging in Europe, it would be highly amusing how dead silent the American press has been regarding the details of the sensational arrest and imprisonment of the Duke of Buccleuch," writes an alert correspondent of this National Magazine.

In case you do not know who this respectable gentleman is, we shall tell you. The Duke of Buccleuch is the father-in-law of the King of England's brother, the Duke of Gloucester!

He was taken in custody by royal order of King George VI.

The Duke, one of the landed aristocracy of Scotland—and, quite incidentally (?), Governor of the Bank of Scotland—turned out to be what nowadays is commonly called a "fifth columnist" and so was arrested and interned.

* * *

This respectable Duke had some interesting ancestors who made lively history during the fifteenth century. His great-great - great - grandfather was a colorful knight—and the most notorious cattle thief of his time.

This is a matter of common history, and no attempt upon the writer's part to stigmatize this noble gentleman of our day on account of his illustrious ancestors.

It is interesting in this connection to note what Buckle has to say in his *"History of Civilization in England"* Chapter II, pages 150-1) on this subject of cattle thieving as it was practised for many years in Scotland:

"The nobles," says Buckle, "when they were not making war upon the enemy, occupied themselves in cutting each other's throats, and stealing each other's cattle." The historian adds that "those were times when, as a Scotch barrister delicately expressed himself, 'thievery was not the peculiar habit of the low and indigent, but often was common amongst persons of rank and landed estates,' of which the greatest and most ruthless offender was the celebrated daredevil, the Duke of Buccleuch."

* * *

The royal kinsman-by-marriage is confined or interned "somewhere in England," where democracy no longer has room for free speech.

The interned Duke would scarcely "rustle" cattle, but it is evident that he must not have been in sympathy with the Churchill *clique* of money-changers, war-mongers and international bankers at home and abroad.

Thus, it is reasonable to assume that the gallant old Duke stands for something nobler.

At the time of his arrest by royal decree of the King, His Majesty said: "Although the Duke is a member of the royal household, *I have been compelled* (italics ours) to imprison the Duke to set an example to the Kingdom."

Recollection is fresh of another King of England who recently "was compelled" by the same *clique* of British masters.

God bless the grand old Duke for his manly, Scotch frankness and undaunted courage!

"It has always been strange to me" concludes our correspondent, "that when the English ran out of seed potatoes, they had to go to Hanover to get new spuds though they had such good ones at home!"

Comment

Wants U. S. In

EVERY BRITISH politician and "intellectual" wants America to enter the war, but only one so far has had the courage to say it.

The others cloak their wishes and hopes in appeals for aid and "moral support."

In a book called *"From England to America,"* which was published in America two weeks ago, H. N. Brailsford lets down the veil and tells Americans what Britain really expects of her eldest daughter.

A former pro-Communist and a regular contributor to the *Nation*, Mr. Brailsford states flatly that America must declare war on Germany at once and must send an expeditionary force to Europe and capture Berlin from the Germans.

We shall be obliged, writes Mr. Brailsford, to send overseas 500,000 men to invade the Continent and "liberate" Germany by 1942.

England, alone, will never be able to do the job, he admits, and without American support the best England can hope from the war is a stalemate.

Mr. Brailsford's arguments in favor of another American Expeditionary Force are based on the old assumption that if England falls America will be invaded next.

This, of course, is the line of all British propaganda.

But where Mr. Brailsford differs is his insistence on the dispatch of the U.S. Army and Navy to Europe, not merely money and implements of war.

Brailsford is more frank than his fellow Britons.

He admits Britain is in dire peril. He admits that the empire is weak. He practically says that Britain has already lost the war.

He also brings out one of the main points of the present war, which has been utterly neglected by both the British and American press—namely, that to win the war Britain must conquer Germany and other parts of Europe.

In other words, Britain cannot merely rest and build up her air force and continue her blockade; she must defeat her adversaries in the field of battle.

So, America must be brought into this unequal struggle.

Mr. Brailsford evidently believes it is better to bring all civilization down in ruins rather than make a negotiated peace.

Sensible negotiations, in the days of the controversy about the Polish corridor, could have averted this war in the first instance.

Heir Apparent

REPRESENTATIVE Andresen of Minnesota told the House last week that, if re-elected, President Roosevelt plans to resign in a year or two and hand over the affairs of state to Henry Wallace, who will be Vice President if the Roosevelt ticket wins.

"Conclusive evidence," Mr. Andresen stated, "comes from no less a source than M. W. Thatcher, chairman of the National Farmers Union Legislative Committee, a confidant of President Roosevelt and one of his most ardent supporters."

Mr. Andresen then quoted the text of a letter sent by Mr. Thatcher to all members of his organization. The letter said in part:

"He (the President) is deeply conscious that he may not live or it may be necessary for him to resign if he is re-elected. I am positive that if he is re-elected, and the war situation gives him opportunity to get out, he will resign."

If these are Mr. Roosevelt's plans, and they may well be, people are mistaken when they refer to the President as an incipient king or a would-be founder of a dynasty.

The President is not a royalist; he is a neo-Caesar.

Monarchs usually bequeath their thrones to their descendants; they like to keep the crown in the family.

On the other hand, Roman Emperors often appointed as their successors rank outsiders, satellites who were not even distant cousins.

Now that this custom is being revived by the Stalins, Duces and Fuehrers, it is quite natural that it should be adopted by other twentieth-century politicos.

Mr. Roosevelt, it would appear, is simply trying to keep up with the Hitlers.

Calling All Reds!

THROUGH advertisements in American newspapers, the Soviet Russian embassy at Washington (still in command of Comrade Oumansky of the OGPU) now orders all Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian aliens within the United States to "register at the Russian embassy and consulates in the United States as Russian subjects — and not later than November 1st."

In case you've forgotten it, Soviet Russia recently seized Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia; only the Soviet's aggressions do not receive the newspaper space given to those of Hitler's Germany.

"What next?" asks the *Boston Traveler*. "Is Germany to go over the head of our State Department and order other aliens in the United States to register as German citizens?

"This would include all the Austrians, Czechoslovakians, Poles, Danes, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians and French.

"The United States recognizes none of these conquests," the editorial adds, and advises: "The United States had better get busy and recognize an audacious insult when it gets one—*and forthwith sever relations with Russia.*"

SOCIAL JUSTICE, you will remember, was saying that months ago. But, maybe, it is already too late. Only the other day the great *Chicago Daily News* (of which Cabinet Member Knox is editor on leave) pleaded for a still closer co-operation between the United States and Red Soviet Russia to meet the peril of Japan's membership in the axis.

Rabbi Reproves Einstein

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS news dispatch from East Orange, N. J., quotes a sermon of Dr. Marius Ranson, rabbi of Temple Shaarey Tefilo as saying that Dr. Albert Einstein had "done the Jewish people great harm by his recent proposal that men renounce the doctrine of a personal God.

"Even in the hour of darkest despair, the true Jew never questions the existence of God," said Rabbi Ranson.

"Einstein," he added, "is one of a number of scientists who make arrogant assertions on what they should realize are the shifting sands of science ... Aristotle, founder of all the sciences, made mistakes far greater than Moses."

Alsop and Kintner

JOSEPH ALSOP and Robert Kintner, New Deal political commentators, clumsily are stirring up religious hatred against Catholics.

In a widely publicized article they said: "The greatest Democratic defections in New York are in the ranks of the Catholics."

This implies that Catholics are leaving the New Deal party because they are Catholics—not because they are Republicans; not because they are disappointed Democrats.

As ridiculous as this insinuated charge is, it will be swallowed whole-pill by many persons.

These New Deal propagandists insinuate that the foreign policy of His Holiness the Pope has turned turtle, now favoring the totalitarians.

They further insinuate that Americans of German and Italian extraction, because they are Catholics, have turned against the New Deal.

If Mr. Michelson, in charge of New Deal propaganda, approves of such scorpion attacks, he is displaying to the American public the white flag of fear lest his candidate be roundly beaten at the polls.

If he does not approve of these attacks, circumstances compel him to speak out against them.

Silence in this case is a conviction.

As a matter of fact, most Germans are not Catholics. They are Germans or of German extraction.

As a matter of fact, His Holiness has placed no halo on the heads of the totalitarians.

We would like to ask Messrs. Alsop and Kintner to name the specific instances when His Holiness was supposed to have done so.

All this is indicative of a campaign designed to stir up hate.

If it continues, the same thing will happen to the hierarchy in the United States that happened to Father Coughlin.

In an editorial entitled, *"Beware of Hate!"* the *San Francisco Catholic Monitor* recently said:

"Catholics should not be sucked into the spiritual vacuum created by those who would rule this country or the world by HATE.

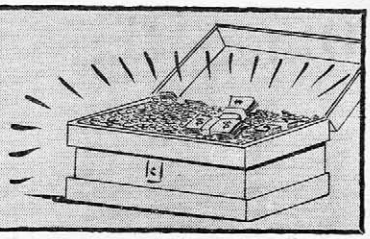
"No Catholic, acting as a Catholic, that is imitating Christ Our Lord, is responsible for the making of war on either side in Europe. There is no reason why any Catholic should breathe hate. We may have the duty to serve our country, and we may perform it as a surgeon performs an operation, but no one has the right to compel us to HATE.

"No Catholic, who is imitating and living in unity with Christ Our Lord, has created the vested interests in society, industry and politics that now struggle for domination over the people of the United States of America. There may be HATE-breathing Catholics in the high councils of American finance, industry and politics, but the average good sound Catholic has not been consulted.

"Therefore, it would be folly to be sucked into the vacuum of hate now being created. After the vacuum the hurricane.

"Catholics should hold apart from HATE. They can best wait until the forces of HATE are exhausted, possessing their own souls quietly in charity."

$3,000 for Quick Action



QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

QUESTION NO. 3

What Foreign Nation Rendered the Greatest Measure of Aid to the Colonies in Their Battle for Independence?

1. Russia
2. Italy
3. Prussia
4. France
5. Holland
6. Belgium

QUESTION NO. 4

To Which Political Party Did George Washington Belong?

1. Republican
2. Whig
3. Federalist
4. Democratic
5. Know-Nothing
6. Tory
7. United Empire Loyalist
8. Socialist

Fill in This Coupon and Mail With 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 3 For Question No. 3 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 4 For Question No. 4 I select Answer No. ☐

Name _____

Address _____

Town or City _____ State _____

EXTRA COUPON FOR SELF OR FRIEND

Fill in This Coupon and Mail With 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 3 For Question No. 3 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 4 For Question No. 4 I select Answer No. ☐

Name _____

Address _____

Town or City _____ State _____

BEGIN HERE WITH No. 1 AND No. 2

QUESTION No. 1

Why Did the Pilgrims Migrate From England to New England?

1. To found Catholic colonies in the New World.
2. To aid British international trade.
3. They were political rebels against the English king.
4. To escape from religious persecution in England.
5. To establish the freedom of democracy in America.
6. To prospect for gold.

QUESTION No. 2

Which Was the Decisive and Terminating Battle of the Revolutionary War?

1. Yorktown.
2. Saratoga.
3. Bunker Hill.
4. Camden.
5. Brandywine.
6. Long Island

Fill in This Coupon and Mail With 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 2 For Question No. 2 I select Answer No. ☐

Name _____

Address _____

Town or City _____ State _____

EXTRA COUPON FOR FRIEND OR RELATIVE

Fill in This Coupon and Mail With 10 Cents in Coin

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 2 For Question No. 2 I select Answer No. ☐

Name _____

Address _____

Town or City _____ State _____

Big Prizes In 'America First' Contest Doubled for Winners Who Entered During First Five Weeks

TIME and tide wait for no man. The race is to the swift. And several more old adages that we could think of.

What we seek to convey is that our great "AMERICA FIRST" Contest is already in its second week.

In only three more weeks your chance to win a DOUBLED prize of $3,000.00, $1,600.00, $1,000.00, $600.00, $400.00 or $200.00 will expire forever.

IN ONLY THREE WEEKS.

You understand, the first six big cash prizes in this great contest are DOUBLED for winners who enter during the first five weeks — DOUBLED!

You also understand that, as an American citizen who knows his or her history and Constitution, you have as good an opportunity to win $3,000.00 as any other person in the contest.

The first 20 questions in this great, patriotic contest will pertain to the history of the United States.

The last 30 questions will be based on the Constitution.

Immediately you enter the contest, you will be sent a beautifully illuminated copy of the Constitution, suitable for wall decoration. You will have four to five weeks to study the Constitution before the questions based upon the document come up.

Now, here's the thing to do TODAY —

The great "AMERICA FIRST" Contest opened last week.

On this page we are printing Questions Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 — so that you can enter NOW and be right up to the minute.

Just set down your answers to the four questions on this page and send them in with 20 cents in coin — and you're in.

This is a short contest — only 11 weeks. During that brief period of time you can strike for the handsome sum of $3,000.00 — AND YOU CAN WIN IT AS EASILY AS ANY OTHER CONTESTANT.

So go after it by entering TODAY.

Address All Contest Mail to—

'CONTEST MANAGER'
SOCIAL JUSTICE
Royal Oak • Michigan

Others Have Won QUICK FORTUNE by Early Entrance into 'Social Justice' Contests

Rules of the Contest

1. The *"AMERICA FIRST" Contest* is open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, except employes or members of their families.

2. The contest shall consist of 50 questions on the history of the United States and the *Constitution* of the United States and shall run for 11 consecutive weeks beginning the week of October 7. Two questions each week for 10 weeks and all 50 questions on the 11th week.

3. A Grand Prize of $1,500.00 will be awarded the contestant returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions and otherwise complying with the rules. Contestants submitting the next most nearly correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers, or a total of $2.50 with the 50 answers. For these remittances the contestant will be sent without further cost a handsomely illuminated copy of the *Constitution* suitable for wall decoration.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names and addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decisions of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. In event of ties, additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do not decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.

8. Any inquiry, the reply to which could not affect outcome of the contest, will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. If submitting more than one set of answers, the contestant is required to keep them distinct by designating them "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each submitted set shall entitle the contestant to the illuminated copy of the *Constitution* referred to in Rule 4.

Study the checks at right. They were paid as DOUBLED prizes to winners in our recently concluded *"MEN AND MONEY"* Contest.

They were paid as DOUBLED prizes because those winners entered the contest during the first five weeks.

Notice the check for $5,000.00 paid to Mrs. McCabe, of New York City. This lady entered the contest when it started. If she had delayed until after the doubling "deadline" had passed, her prize would have been only $2,500.00.

See those two checks for $2,200.00 each issued to Mr. Peter Farrell, of Kaukauna, Wisconsin and to Mrs. R. O'Connor, of Owosso, Michigan. These two contestants were tied for second place and graciously agreed to divide the sum of the second and third cash prizes. But, if they had delayed their entrance into the contest, each would have received only $1,100.

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Notice the checks for $325.00 issued to Mr. Peter McCabe, of Elmhurst, Long Island, and to Mr. Albert Regan, of Lawrence, Mass. These two contestants tied for the fifth prize of $300.00 and one of the $25.00 prizes. They agreed to split and both had entered during the first five weeks. Therefore, each received $325.00.

These facts are important to you as a participant in our *"AMERICA FIRST" Contest* now starting.

The first six prizes in this great patriotic contest are DOUBLED for winners who enter during the first five weeks. Read over the list of prizes. See how this works out.

If you have been in former SOCIAL JUSTICE contests and did not win, remember that you came within just a few answers of winning. Remember this, and persevere.

Enter early so that, in the event of victory, your cash prize will be DOUBLED. Enter the contest now.

Read This List—and Get Busy

		If You Enter Early
GRAND PRIZE	$1,500.00	$3,000.00
Second Prize	800.00	1,600.00
Third Prize	500.00	1,000.00
Fourth Prize	300.00	600.00
Fifth Prize	200.00	400.00
Sixth Prize	100.00	200.00
Seventh Prize, four cash awards of $25.00 each	100.00	100.00
Fifty prizes of $10.00 each	500.00	500.00
Two hundred prizes of $5.00 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
TOTAL	$5,000.00	$8,400.00

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

The following questionnaire will give you complete information on the purposes and procedure of the great *"AMERICA FIRST" Contest*:

1. WHO MAY ENTER THE CONTEST?

Ans.: Any reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine or any friend or relative of any reader, except employees of the magazine or members of their families.

2. WHAT IS THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE CONTEST?

Ans.: The first 20 questions shall be based upon the history of the United States. The last 30 questions shall be based upon the *Constitution*. Each question shall be accompanied by several suggested answers, most of which will be incorrect answers to the question. One of the suggested answers to each question will be the best or most appropriate. It is the task of the contestant to select what he considers the best or most appropriate answer.

3. HOW LONG WILL THE CONTEST LAST?

Ans.: It will open in SOCIAL JUSTICE of Monday, October 7. Two questions will appear each week for 10 weeks. On the 11th week all 50 questions will appear. Ample time will be given for answering, but, in order to win a doubled prize, the contestant must enter during the first five weeks

4. WHAT DOES THE CONTESTANT RECEIVE FOR HIS REMITTANCE?

Ans.: Immediately the contestant enters he or she is sent a beautifully illuminated copy of the *Constitution* of the United States, suitable for wall hanging. This will also enable the contestant to study the *Constitution* before he or she is confronted with questions based on that great document. Answers to the first 20 questions may be found in any history of the United States.

5. HOW DO I MAKE MY CONTEST REMITTANCES?

Ans.: You send to the Contest Manager 10 cents with each weekly coupon bearing two answers for 10 weeks. That makes $1.00. On the 11th week, when all 50 questions appear, you remit the remaining $1.50. That makes a total of $2.50 for the entire contest. If you wish, you may remit in full, $2.50, and thereafter send in your coupons without further remittance.

6. IN ORDER TO QUALIFY FOR A DOUBLED PRIZE, HOW MUCH MUST I HAVE REMITTED FOR THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS?

Ans.: You must have remitted five cents for each of the first ten questions—or 50 cents in all for the first five weeks.

Another Answer to the Critics

Reverend Dr. M. S. Sheehy and Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin

IN A RECENT address delivered under the auspices of the Catholic Lawyers' Guild of the Diocese of Brooklyn, Father Maurice Sheehy of the Catholic University is reported in the *New York Times* to have said:

" 'If the church is going to act on any issue, it must function as an army, with both officers and men going into action' such as, the danger of 'where a religious group, as in the case of the *Eighteenth Amendment*, sought to project its wish upon the people,' with 'egregious blunders'; of the danger that endorsement by any religious group of 'any party or candidate, in one section of the country,' might 'jeopardize the interests of the same group in another section.' He added that 'the lust for power should be foreign to any religion.'

"Without mentioning Father Coughlin, Dr. Sheehy said: 'It reflects great credit upon our Catholic laity that it is horrified when a priest so forgets his spiritual office as to take sides publicly in a political campaign' and that, 'over a period of a century and a half, one can count on the fingers of one hand the priests who have so exposed the church to criticism.' "

* * *

SOCIAL JUSTICE agrees with Father Sheehy in upholding the principle that priests should not participate in politics in the vulgar sense of the word.

But why does the Reverend Doctor stress the *Eighteenth Amendment* using that incident as an example of concerted political activity on the part of the Church.

There are too many persons prone to ask themselves why, for example, the concerted churchmen did not vigorously protest against the modern money-changers, together with the legalized usury which characterizes the financial life in every State in America.

Is it because churchmen were forced to borrow the privately coined money, ten times in excess of the actual assets owned by the banks?

Probably it is impolitic for a priest to assail the *Federal Reserve Banking Act* which now is an evident failure and which, since 1913, proved to be a detriment to the cause of labor and agriculture in this nation.

Perhaps it is impolitic for a clergyman to raise his voice against both theories and practices of politicians who consort with Communists and extend their right hand of friendship to the Soviet regime.

For Father Sheehy's information, there was once a famous priest when the private renting of money attained maximum abuses who attacked the usurers, the chief of whom was the brother of the Pope and, incidentally, the leading politician of Florence.

Reference is made to Blessed Bernardino da Feltre, revered upon the altars of the Catholic Church.

In his day the people were oppressed—and the churchmen were silent.

In his day priests entered politics to such an extent that they established publicly owned banks in opposition to the privately owned institutions from whose profits the great Medici family—including Leo X and Clement VII—reaped their rewards.

Father Coughlin, who now is beyond the reach — or at least should be — of the tongues of his clerical critics, will be remembered long after the innuendo makers and insinuation manufacturers will have been forgotten—the same ones who joined the pack of wolves bent on tearing the reputation from the shoulders of the pastor of the Shrine of the Little Flower in those recent months when it was popular to shout "anti-Semite" at him. Popular, because like the apostles of old who gathered in the upper chamber after Christ's death and burial, "they were afraid of the Jews."

And that is a Scriptural quotation, not ours.

If the Christian clergy and leaders of Italy, Spain and Mexico had been alert—which they were not—the things that happened in these distressed countries with their preponderant Catholic populations would not have happened.

Let us face facts instead of attempting to search out excuses for pillorying one clergyman, who had the courage to come out openly, whilst many of his fellow clergymen under cover supported politicians and political machines which were responsible for keeping the money-changers in the temple.

* * *

For Dr. Sheehy's information and edification, as well as for the information and edification of all who care to read these pages, SOCIAL JUSTICE presents the story of Saint Bernardino da Feltre, as incorporated in an address delivered by Father Coughlin, two years ago this month, before a group of Catholic educators.

It is entitled, *"A Chapter From the Past — a Hope For the Future."*

Father Coughlin said:

I

"Although much neglected in the past four centuries, the science of social justice again is engrossing the minds of those who are anxious to eradicate the manifold social injustices which are evident on every hand. It is also motivating those others who are striving to incorporate the principles of Christian social life which will enable the various classifications of society to participate justly in the bountiful wealth which a beneficient Creator has made possible for our enjoyment.

"Like every other science, social justice in its theoretical aspect is concerned with causes. There are negative causes which prevent both the production and distribution of wealth justly to all classes of society. And there are positive causes without which the effects of just production and distribution of the nation's wealth cannot be achieved.

"Within the scope of social justice fall all these ingredients. Practical persons, therefore, should know and remove the causes which obstruct the realization of social justice: and should know and reduce the causes to action without which the desired effects cannot be reduced to practice.

"Again: The science with which we are concerned is both theoretic and practical. Insofar as it is theoretic, it must be based upon sound, philosophical principles which are concerned with the nature and the end of man. Insofar as it is practical, it must concern itself with economics, politics, pedagogy and all the related sciences which enter every day into the production and distribution of wealth and the general management of nationals and internationals.

"Obviously, the current interest in social justice is traceable to the universal recognition, even on the part of the untutored masses, of the manifold injustices which surround us.

"Every man recognizes that there is want in the midst of plenty.

"Every factory worker feels that he is not participating equitably in the profits derived from industry.

"Every farmer knows that he is forced to follow his plow at a loss.

"Every taxpayer is aware that his burden is entirely out of proportion on a *quid pro quo* basis to the supposed benefits which he receives from government.

"Every citizen suspects that government itself is conducted for the classes; for the protection of vested interests.

"Particularly since 1918, these sentiments were crystallized into conclusions. This same year was the culminating point of one of the shortest-lived economic systems which history records—the system of modern capitalism, not yet 200 years old. Between the year 1918 and our present day, these conclusions were not only accepted by the majority of exploited men from all nations and all classes, but modern capitalism is widely regarded as a practical evil, because its principles of finance hinder and obstruct both the production of goods and their distribution on a just basis to all the classifications of society.

* * *

"In 1931, writing on this subject, His Holiness, Pius XI, spoke officially for the Catholic Church in pointing out some of the errors of the capitalistic economic system to which were traceable, in no small degree, the exploitation of the poor on the one hand, and the concentration of wealth on the other, in a world where, I repeat, want existed in the midst of plenty.

"His Holiness said :'It is the capitalist economic regime that, with the world-wide diffusion of industry, has penetrated everywhere, particularly since the publication of Leo XIII's encyclical. It has invaded and pervaded the economic and social sphere even of those who live outside its ambit, influencing them, and, as it were, intimately affecting them by its advantages, inconveniences and vices . . . In the first place, then, it is evident that in our day not alone is wealth accumulated but immense power and despotic economic domination are concentrated in the hands of a few, and that those few are frequently not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure.'

"Evidently, His Holiness, in recognizing this injustice which characterized the system of capitalism, is not in sympathy with such corporations engaged in finance and industry, which operate through the

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invested funds of the public only for the welfare and profit of the investors.

"Evidently, he is not in sympathy with the presidents, the boards of directors and the major officers of such corporations which operate the funds entrusted to them chiefly for the gain of the investors themselves without heeding the social obligations which all such corporations owe to the general public.

"It is almost irrelevant for me to mention, even in passing, that the first and chiefest obligation of any industrial or financial corporation is towards labor and not towards the investor.

"Continuing the quotation in which Pius XI castigates the capitalistic economic regime, he says: 'This power (namely, the power of despotic economic domination) becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will.'

"To my mind, this is the most striking passage in the entire encyclical insofar as any observant reader can glean easily from the above quotation that, according to the mind of Pius XI, despotic economic domination is an *irresistible* thing—a thing that cannot be resisted—as long as this financial abuse of modern capitalism continues to exist, which is identified with the holding and controlling of money, with the governing and allotment of credit (or loans) by the same men who dominate industry.

"May I pause to remark that one banking firm, according to a carefully conducted investigation by the United States Government, either owns or controls directly or indirectly $40-billion worth of American industry, finance, insurance and commerce. As a matter of fact, not one-tenth of American industry is free from the domination of those who hold and control money, of those who govern credit and determine its allotment.

"It is almost impertinent for me to remind this erudite audience that the money lords of America—and I mean those who create credit, putting it into the stream of circulation today and withdrawing it suddenly from that same stream tomorrow—have manipulated hundreds of billions of credit dollars in America since 1913, with the resultant inflations and deflations, periods of prosperity and depression which followed in its wake.

"No wonder His Holiness calls this power —this despotic economic domination which is evident to all people and suffered by countless millions — *an irresistible power;* for the financial lords who dominate industry in the background also dominate prices, production and consumption even though wages are raised to no avail. It is not necessary to reflect at this juncture on the fact that they who create credit and issue it into the stream of circulation have varied their creation from ten to forty-three times the value of the assets which they had in their vaults, always charging interest on this created money as if it were real money represented by real assets.

"Nor is it necessary to reflect upon the history of the seven depressions which have scourged us during this present century when the lenders of credit money suddenly and drastically recalled their loans made payable in actual dollars as soon as the peak of production and consumption had been reached, with the result that the borrowers were unable to repay real money for the credit loaned to them and, consequently, found themselves necessitated to hand over their factories, homes, farms and businesses which had been placed as security for the loans. Not only through not paying just wages to the laborer was wealth concentrated. Factual evidence presented by the United States Government indicates that the main channel through which wealth was concentrated was and still is the channel by which the private creators of money and of credit are enabled, through the existence of a privileged law, to confiscate property when payments in dollars for credit loans are not available.

"This is a factual assertion which no informed person may gainsay.

"According to my process of thinking, and basing my judgment upon the categoric statement of Pius XI to the effect that this economic despotism is irresistible with its concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, as long as money is held and controlled and credit determined by the money lords, there is no such thing as raising wages to an equitable living standard as long as this chief abuse of modern capitalism is permitted to obtain.

"Thus, through the manipulation of money and credit, economic power with its mass poverty, mass exploitation and class concentration of wealth is a result, so says Pius XI, 'of limitless free competition which permits the survival of those only who are the strongest . . .'

"Limitless competition wherein the sacred 6 or 7 per cent is always allotted to the investor and low wages to the laborer; limitless competition in which one class is privileged to issue created credit money in excess of the assets either owned or controlled by that class, and wherein the other classes of society are charged with counterfeiting or rubber check passing if they attempt to do likewise.

* * *

"To correct the evils of mass poverty and class concentration of wealth, and to wipe out the blight of want in the midst of plenty which has characterized the later years of capitalism, several theories through practical agencies are seeking the support of the general public.

"First, the capitalist is holding tenaciously to his philosophy. Although here and there he appears to be making concessions; although, after a sham battle, he is willing to raise the hourly price for labor, to modify his speed-up system and to recognize those unions which are content merely to barter through their officers for higher hourly pay, nevertheless, the same capitalist relentlessly maintains his right to govern money, to issue and withdraw credit from circulation and thereby to inflate the prices for food, clothing and shelter. At the same time, he is a strong advocate of government borrowing from the privately owned central banks at interest.

"Then there is the system of national socialism which, despite its flagrant faults and attitude towards religion, has offered a temporary prosperity to its general public at the price of liberty and democracy—a temporary prosperity which has exceeded that which obtains in the so-called democratic capitalistic nations of England, France and the United States.

"Then there is so-called Fascism which, until this week (October 14, 1938) was really Fascism but with the beginning of next week is evolving into a more or less perfect corporate state-ism, thereby submitting an answer to the question: After Mussolini, what?

"Then there is Marxian Communism which is purely atheistic, purely materialistic, purely dictatorial and purely subnatural in its misconceptions of the nature of man and property.

"Finally, there is the system of Christian social justice which has made its debut on the stage of our unsettled world as it seeks recognition.

"It is not my concern herewith to discuss any of these systems. I shall content myself with discussing chiefly one phase of social justice—one negative cause which more than any other obstructs the realization of the principles of social justice. In stressing it I am not minimizing the necessity of emphasizing the positive principles of social justice. I am merely insisting upon being a practical engineer, as it were, who is endeavoring to remove an irresistible obstacle which prevents the flow of production and consumption into the wide open spaces of want.

"The process of removing the obstacle, however, does not necessarily beget social justice. It is, so I maintain, a *Sine qua non* without which social justice is impossible.

II

"Now, in approaching this subject, let us agree upon certain salient truths which the science of social justice upholds:

"It does not deal with man as an individual but as a member of a vocational group or as of a classification of society. Preferably, it should be said that social justice deals with classifications of men, or vocational groups of men. It teaches that man was not created as an individual complete in himself. It maintains that man is a social creature depending upon the tailor, the butcher, the stone mason, the carpenter, the teacher, the priest, the farmer, the physician and every other classification of citizen for his well-being. It teaches that no classification of society can long enjoy prosperity unless every classification of society enjoys it.

"It teaches that each classification of society must render to every other classification its just dues.

"It teaches that it is very difficult for a man to save his immortal soul when he is denied a just share in the wealth of a nation.

"It teaches that the best way to acquire this just share of wealth is to establish vocational groups — not inorganic vocational groups whose individual members are welded together on some unsound principle or for some unsound objective—but organic vocational groups which are composed chiefly of individuals who are striving to acquire their eternal goal through the aid of a temporal goal which will enable them to enjoy the fruits of the earth and the fulness thereof.

"It means that this organic union or classification of individuals in groups, in order to be successful even in its temporal objective, must recognize Christ as the Head and the group as members of the body.

"In other words, to my mind, the doctrines of social justice and the doctrine of the Mystical Body of Christ are inseparables. Vocational groups established along any other pattern, or national groups organized independent of the Christian concept of the Mystical Body are destined to become failures.

"In concentrating our attention upon the phrase, 'vocational groups,' let us not miss

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the point that when His Holiness, Pius XI, speaks of this as being one of the aims of social justice, he did not limit it to vocational industrial groups, nor did he intend that we should be content to assist in establishing vocational groups which are divorced from the basic principles of Christianity.

"We should recognize that, besides capital and labor, society is composed of five other groups, broadly speaking. There is the agricultural group, the service group, the professional group, the educational group and, last but not least, the religious group. These are seven distinct classifications of society which are necessary for the fulfilment of the destiny of the human race. While each classification is distinct, it is readily admitted that the seven of them flow over, one upon the other, and the seven of them depend, one upon the other. No one classification may exploit another. No one classification, such as that of the service group which is composed of the financialist, the politician, the bootblack, the laundry man and the butler, may so superimpose itself upon the other classifications as to make the other six totally dependent upon it. That is why His Holiness stresses the point that some economic goods are so constructed by nature that there is no extant reason why this type of goods should be owned and controlled by any one class. And in our reasoning from this premise, that is why arguments have poured out for twelve years from the Shrine of the Little Flower not only on the subject of social justice in general, but upon the topic of usury in particular, condemning the existence of the abuse which has permitted money and credit, the common denominator of all commerce, industry, trade and agriculture, to be owned and controlled, issued and withdrawn, by a branch of the service class to the detriment of the six other classifications of society.

III

"In order to better appreciate the lengthy chapter from the past which I am about to quote from Ludwig Pastor's *'History of the Popes,'* permit me to add the following observations which should be of keen interest to teachers and religionists.

"The science of social justice has been sadly neglected for many centuries. In fact, ten years ago when I first advanced the doctrine of the living, annual wage and first made mention of the nationalization, not of industry, not of commerce, not of homes and not of farms, but of money and credit, the common denominator or the life-blood, as the Pope terms it, of all our activities, I was glad to accept the accusation of being radical.

"However, the principles of our science, together with its practices, were undermined by the heresy of individualism which, emphasizing the importance of the individual, gradually adopted the false conclusion that he was more important than society. The truth is that Christianity regards not an incomplete man nor an incomplete woman as the unit of society but has always taught that the family is its unit.

"Historians trace the development of this error particularly to the reign of Leo X (1513-21) and the so-called Renaissance. An excellent account of this period can be obtained in the introductory essay of Pastor's *'History of the Popes'* and in the following volumes which graphically depict the rebirth of paganism, individualism and licentiousness.

"The 13th Century had witnessed the high-water mark in Christian social progress. It was characterized by strict international justice, despite the lack of communications and transportations. Inside the boundaries of each nation a high standard of social organization had been perfected although the sciences of chemistry, physics, engineering, surgery, etc., had not been developed to any considerable extent.

"I mean that the nations were leagued together under the sceptre of an international law which recognized the Vicar of Christ as the final court of appeal. I mean that inside each nation men were divided into classifications called guilds. The family and not the individual was looked upon as the unit of the State. The guild of stone masons, for example, was a national institution divided into many chapters according to province, diocese and parish.

"More than that, these guilds were so constituted that they co-operated with each other for the welfare of all on the basis that the common national welfare could not be obtained unless the individual guilds and their members received a decent, annual livelihood for themselves and their families.

"While nearly all historians will emphasize the economic value of the guilds, nevertheless, they had a spiritual background which escapes the attention of most modern writers; for society in England, France, Germany, Spain and Italy was predominantly Christian. As such, it not only believed in but practiced the doctrine of the Mystical Body of Christ. It was not satisfied with maintaining that Christ and His doctrines are the cornerstone of society. It regarded Christ as the physical Head of society and all the classifications of society as the members of the Mystical Body of Christ, which Mystical Body was made to live by the Holy Ghost, its soul.

"In America, during our lifetime, Dr. Walsh, in his book, *'The Thirteenth, the Greatest of Centuries,'* outlined for us this thesis, which was developed in the lives and accomplishments of the real Christians of that day.

* * *

"Now, specifically, what brought about the disorganization of Christian society? We know that it rotted from within more than from without.

"Practically every historian will accept a surface statement something like the following:

" 'After the 13th Century, and most noticeably with the advent of Leo X in the 16th Century came the introduction of pagan humanism, pagan laws, pagan philosophy and pagan usury into the Christian countries of Europe. Individualism with its greed, avarice, economic slavery and licentiousness, began to work havoc. Although for centuries Christian churchmen fought vigorously against the abuses of usury, a sad silence on this subject was notorious in the days of the Medici pope. Little by little, the papal supremacy in matters of international morals was denied. Gradually, the capitalists who were then the mighty land-owners, together with kings and emperors, began to concern themselves with obtaining more power and more money at the expense of the farmers, the laborers, the artisans, the professional class, the educators, the service class and the religious. It was only a matter of time, as a result of this let-down beginning with usury, for a real revolution to break forth as it did under Martin Luther —a revolution that was inevitable unless strict reforms had been instituted.'

"Thus I quote from volume V, page 106 to 112 from Ludwig Pastor's *'History of the Popes'* to bear out the above remarks. He says in commenting upon the usury extant and upon the practice of private bankers who were accustomed to lend ten and twenty times more credit receipts than they actually had gold in their vaults that usury was the worst crime of the age—worse than lust and licentiousness, prodigality of living, gambling and every other type of immorality."

* * *

The excerpt read by Father Coughlin was as follows:

"Usury and fraud went hand in hand with the wealth and commerce, which all this luxury required for its support. S. Bernardino of Siena reproaches the merchants with the devices and tricks with which they strove to overreach each other. He is particularly angry with the Stocchi family (stoccorapier), who were in the habit of buying up goods in order to raise prices, then selling them again at a profit, and afterwards buy them back cheap. Their name fitted them well, for they stabbed and murdered their neighbors, and ought to be driven out of the city. S. Bernardino is equally severe on those who used false weights and measures, who knew they were sinning, but said to themselves—

'From floor to roof the barn we'll fill,
May the goods be gotten well or ill.'

"The Saint vehemently denounces those Christian usurers who even give money to the Jews, which by usury they have extorted from Christians. It is plain from the sermons of Gabriele da Barletta (1470), Roberto da Lecce, and Michele da Milan, that matters did not improve as time went on. The latter gives a long list of common forms of fraudulent contracts and monetary transactions, explaining the technical terms in his own way. A whole series of sermons by Michele deal with tricks of trade and false weights. Gabriele da Barletta, in his peculiar, graphic style introduces the following dialogue into one of his sermons:— 'My son, art thou a Christian?' 'Yea, father, christened in such and such a church.' 'What is thine occupation?' 'I am a usurer.' 'Oh, if thy wife's gowns were put under a press, the heart's blood of the poor would drip from them!'

"From these passages it is plain that the Jews were not the only extortioners and oppressors of the poor. The Christian Jews lent money on far more exorbitant terms, as the Town Council of Verona complained, than the Jews themselves.

"The preachers everywhere inveighed against usury, and many cities, Piacenza for instance, forbade it under pain of the severest penalties (exclusion from Holy Communion and from Christian burial), but the evil was still unabated. It was, of course, at its worst in commercial and financial centres like Florence and Venice. In Florence we find all patriots, writers, preachers, and legislators concurring in putting usury foremost in the list of offences, and attributing all other evils to it, and we have documentary proof that their accusations were no mere oratorical phrases. Thirty per cent was no uncommon rate of interest.

"In 1420, money-lenders were prohibited from taking more than 20 per cent, but still there was no improvement. Ten years later another course was tried, and an attempt made to put a stop to Christian usury by allowing the Jews to lend at 20 per cent. Jews and Christians now combined to grind the people down, and the writings of both clergy and laity are full of complaints of their extortions. S. Antoninus composed a treatise against usury, in which he protests most earnestly against these iniquitous practices. Twenty years after the death of the Saint, Vespasiano da Bisticci exclaims,

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'Repent, O city of Florence, for thou art full of usury and unlawful gains. Thy citizens devour one another; greed of gain has set every man's hand against his neighbour; injustice has become so common that no one is ashamed of it. Of late thou hast seen terrible things in thy streets, such disturbances and distresses as are plainly a chastisement from God, and yet thou remainest obdurate. There is no hope for thee, because the minds of all are set upon nothing but money-making, although they see how, the moment a man dies, all his riches vanish away like smoke.' Vespasiano da Bisticci addressed similar exhortations to the Milanese. The preachers redoubled their efforts, but they did not content themselves with words, and in the end it was they who sought and found a remedy in the erection of public loan offices.

* * *

"As in the 13th Century, so now, in the latter half of the 15th, it was the Franciscans who, with the sanction of the Apostolic See, took this social reform in hand. Intercourse with all classes of society had rendered them familiar with the pitiless greed with which Jewish and Christian moneylenders took advantage of a temporary embarrassment to demand incredibly high interest. To prevent this extortionate trading upon the needs of the smaller townsfolk, the Franciscans resolved to found institutions where any one in want of ready money could obtain it in exchange for some pledge, and without interest, the working capital of the scheme being supplied by voluntary contributions, collections, gifts and legacies. Hence the expression *mons* (mountain) meaning a heap of money, the owners of which were supposed to be the poor in general, or the institution.

"To the Papal States belongs the honour of having opened the first of these charitable institutions, or mountains of mercy (montes pietatis). The Popes at once recognized the significance and the importance of these establishments, and encouraged them to the utmost of their power. In the year 1463 Pius II established the first *Mons Pietatis* in Orvieto; that of Perugia was founded in 1464 by Paul II. In both places the Franciscans were the originators and chief promotors of the movement. Sixtus IV erected one in his native city, Savona. In the course of time similar institutions sprung up in Assisi, Mantua, Pavia, Ravenna, Verona, Alessandria, Ferrara, Parma, Rimini, Cesena, Montagnana, Chieti, Rieti, Narni, Gubbio, Monfelice, Brescia, Lucca, Aquila, and other places, and almost always under Franciscan auspices.

"S. Bernardino da Feltre especially was indefatigable in this direction. In the course of his missionary tours, which covered almost the whole of Italy, he founded Montes Pietatis wherever he went. The extraordinarily rapid diffusion of these institutions is the best proof that they responded to a real want especially in the smaller towns. They met also with plenty of resistance; the war that was carried on against them is significant as a proof of the predominance and social power which, through their control of the Exchange, the Jews had acquired in Italy at that time."

* * *

Father Coughlin continued:

"May I interrupt momentarily the lengthy quotation which I am reading to you: Bear in mind that these *Montes Pietatis* were established by the Franciscans in the 13th Century as well as in the 14th and early 16th Centuries. Bear in mind that they rescued Christian civilization for the moment from usury and usurers.

"But also bear in mind that in the 16th Century this opposition to the Franciscans, of which Pastor speaks in the above paragraphs, was so successful in the reign of Leo X, the Pope whose own brother was the chief usurer in Italy, that the *Montes Pietatis* lapsed into almost uselessness and usury began to run rampant with all its attendant vices over a once beautiful Christian civilization.

" 'Many of the Princes, Giovanni Galeazzo Sforza of Milan and Giovanni Bentivoglio of Bologna, were on the side of the usurers; but they found in S. Bernardino da Feltre a strong and persevering opponent. In the Saint's unwearied and unsparing denunciations of the Jews we are led to see what a baneful influence they exercised throughout the whole of Italy, and how they drained the life-blood of the people, both rich and poor. The result was a wide-spread anti-semitic movement, which sometimes led to reprehensible excesses. S. Bernardino must not be held responsible for these, for he denounced the Christian usurers as well as the Jews, and deprecated all violence.'

* * *

"While S. Bernardino inveighed relentlessly against the usurers by name and by specific example; while he and his collaborers were practical enough not to content themselves with mere preaching but insisted upon Christian action even though he was accused of being anti-semitic for so doing, we find him saying:

" 'No one,' he said in his sermon at Crema, 'who values the salvation of his soul will dare to injure the Jews either in their persons or their property, or in any other way. For we owe justice and Christian charity to all men, and the ordinances of the Popes and the spirit of Christianity alike enjoin this; but, on the other hand, the Church forbids us to maintain intimate relations with Jews; neither ought we to have recourse to them as physicians, as is now so commonly done.' Nevertheless, some Jewish usurers endeavored to procure his assassination. S. Bernardino escaped from his assailants and continued his labours. In 1486 Innocent VIII called him to Rome, and soon after, a Bull in favour of the *Monte* was issued.

"In the year 1473 a *Monte di Pieta* was to have been erected in Florence, but the intention was not carried out. It was said that the Jews had bribed the magistrates and Lorenzo de Medici to prevent it, with a sum of 100,000 ducats. When S. Bernardino came there in 1488 he endeavoured to revive the project, but the Jews were again successful, by their intrigues and bribery, in staving it off. Finally Savonarola at last succeeded in procuring its establishment. The decree promulgated on this occasion shows the grinding usury practiced by the Jews. We find that in Florence they exacted 32½ per cent, for loans, so that a loan of 100 florins would bring in by the end of fifty years the sum of 49,791,556 florins, 7 grossi and 7 danai.

"The ever-increasing demands upon the *Monte di Pieta* necessarily entailed a corresponding increase in the expenses of administration, and thus it was found needful to make a small charge on each loan in order to cover these. To this the Dominicans objected, as a contravention of the law of the Church against usury. A literary controversy sprang up on this question, which was embittered by jealousies between the various orders. Here, as always, the Holy See adopted a line of wise moderation. Martin V had already declared the lawfulness of mortgages, and his successors followed his example in regard to the *Monte di Pieta*. The foundation of these institutions had been approved by Pius II, Paul II, Sixtus IV, Innocent VIII, and Julius II, finally, they were protected from all further attacks by a privilege granted to them by Leo X on May 4, 1515, in the fifth Lateran synod. They were allowed to demand a percentage on loans sufficient to defray the expenses of management, but no more than this. Any one who asserted this to be unlawful incurred excommunication. The fall in the rate of interest in the 16th Century to a great extent coincides with the prosperity of the *Monte di Pieta*."

* * *

In the proper of the mass which the Church has composed for S. Bernardino da Feltre, which we celebrate on September 28th, we find incorporated the words of the seventy-first psalm, the text of which reads as follows:

"He shall deliver the poor from the mighty; and the needy that had no helper.

He shall spare the poor and needy: and he shall save the souls of the poor.

He shall redeem their souls from usuries and iniquity: and their names shall be honourable in his sight." Psalm 71; 12-14.

* * *

Father Coughlin's address then continued:

"Although these more or less publicly owned banks were established chiefly through the activity of S. Bernardino; although the interest rate had fallen, nevertheless, the Jews and many Christians, noticeably those living under the patronage of the Medici continued exacting 20 per cent interest even on gold receipts which they issued ten and twenty times in excess of the actual gold that they had in their possession.

"As a result of this competition, usury and a struggle for domination, so explains this erudite historian, the moral supremacy of the Papacy was weakened and its position was challenged, not because the Pope was the Vicar of Christ, but because he was a temporal king competing against other kingdoms and utilizing, through his favored relatives and friends in his competition, the same instruments of usury and greed and gain which began to characterize the day.

"All these things called for reforms. Despite the prophetical pronouncements of Antoninus, Bernardino, and Savonarola that unless a quick reform eventuated disaster would ensue, Italy, with its warring kingdoms, paid little heed.

"Alas! The reforms had not been forthcoming. The revolution happened.

"Then came the revolutionary enunciation of principles to the effect that faith alone was necessary for salvation; that the private interpretation of morals was orthodox; that usury (so said Calvin) was permissible and legitimate.

"In other words, the revolutionists dogmatized the practices of those who had abused Christianity, particularly those who had failed to practice the living doctrine of the living Mystical Body of Christ.

"It was a far cry from the humble Peter and his fellow Apostles to the glorious days of the 13th Century. Handicapped as the Apostles were by a million obstacles, they and their successors not only preached but

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Letters

(SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally, the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.)

From an Army Man

TO THE EDITOR:

With our young men, including the reserve officer writing this letter, soon to be in army camps, only a last strenuous effort can save us from participation in bloody combat. I was in the last one and for the present am quite content to dwell on memories.

In 1917 we did not have SOCIAL JUSTICE and Father Coughlin to act as a brake, and it seems to me these two most important elements now must be supported to the utmost. And here, in the distribution of the paper, is where you good ladies can score most heavily.

There is no question at all but that we are being conditioned for war, if indeed we are not already in it.

I missed the paper and certainly very much missed Father Coughlin's voice early this Spring when on a month's tour of active duty with the Army in the Southland. In vain I dialed the familiar wave length. Even then, to my knowledge and contacts, the men in the regular Army couldn't see this war as any of our business. But the Army is really pathetically dependent on and at the mercy of the civilian politicians who direct our Government.

And lastly, I want to register unbounded admiration for the stand Colonel Lindbergh (another reservist) has taken as to what our relations should be with the dominant power in Europe.

To an Army man it is highly amusing to see a full colonel in the air service in the official "dog house" and an acute pain in the neck to the administration politicians. Undoubtedly, its K.P. (kitchen police) for the colonel, or perhaps he will not be called into active service at all. That would be one way out. He certainly will not resign.

Pittsburgh, Pa. —O.R.C.

Tribute to Lundeen

TO THE EDITOR:

We, as ardent admirers of the late Senator Ernest Lundeen are shocked and regret to notice the casualness and lightness in the treatment of his untimely death, by the public and our newspapers, but the late Senator's views were hardly ever in accord with those of our "controlled press," who work hand in hand with a "war-minded" administration. The Senator was one true American who refused to be a "rubber stamp."

Senator Lundeen was a true, honest, fearless, real American—representative of his people, for his people, and an American who fought the true American ideals—to keep his country out of any foreign entanglements; a champion of real American social justice. We mourn his untimely death.

His passing, with that of the late Senator William Borah, within the year, is a loss deeply felt by the true American people of this great Republic.

—Mr. and Mrs. W.H.S.
Mr. and Mrs. T.R.

Astoria, L.I., N.Y.

Betrayers of America

TO THE EDITOR:

A serious handicap in fighting war-mongering in this country has been the proneness to ascribe honesty and sincerity to the interventionists.

Their whole careers are consecrated to the eventual amalgamation of the United States with the British Empire and to the immediate salvation of the latter, cost what it may in the blood, wealth and happiness of Americans.

When the American people wake up to realize that in combating the plutocratic *clique*, along with their hirelings, they are not opposing patriotic Americans but incorporated members of the Empire's inner council, then only will they launch a vigorous offensive against the villainy of these anglomaniacs who would betray them.

Philadelphia, Pa. —L.B.

Only Survivor?

TO THE EDITOR:

I have been reading SOCIAL JUSTICE for several months through the kindness of a friend, and I think it gets better and better every week.

Keep up the good work.

I want to add that if you soften down on our real enemies we may as well read the daily papers.

I hope you will not have to soft pedal, as it seems others are doing. You are the only survivor.

—Enlightened

Hayward, Calif.

Let's Be Strong

TO THE EDITOR:

Your article in the last page of SOCIAL JUSTICE dated August 19, on the subject of national defense, states that we need an Army for defense only.

Wars are not won by defensive armies: they are won only by the offensive. Take a look at the defensive armies of Europe today. They have been wiped out by the offensive.

If we are to have war, let's have it on the other fellows' ground; not on our own.

Conscription for rich and poor alike and military preparedness that other nations will fear to attack is the best defense.

—E.M.S.

Chicago, Ill.

Alliance With Reds

TO THE EDITOR:

In *Look* magazine (September 10th) is an article by the so-called New Deal writers, Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, entitled: *"Will There be a U.S.-Russian Alliance?"* The sub-title is: *"Aside from irritation over clashing political philosophies, the United States and Russia are natural allies."*

The article is based upon the idea that we should seek a Russian alliance so as to be able better to fight Hitler in the Americas and Japan in the South Pacific. The Russian ambassador to the United States is praised as "one of the most brilliant intellects in the diplomatic corps."

Strange, isn't it, how these Red persecutors become "intellectual"!

The article is concluded: "Russia now represents the only large land in Europe whose trade does not come under the iron rule of Hitler. So, if the United States is to do business with Europe, Russia is about the only country with which we can trade on a gold basis. Russia may yet be the salvation of the world's harassed democracies."

So, democracy is based on the gold standard! To save it we ought to unite with the great red persecutors! That demand is so anti-Christian that folks may wonder how anything so brazen can appear publicly in print. Perhaps the reason is: Christians are not merely asleep, they are dead on their feet!

Do not blame someone else for the rise of these Reds and their friends. The fault lies with the indolence of Christians who could do something but do not.

What would happen if an article were published praising a Nazi agent, calling for an alliance with Naziism, and saying that Germany may yet be the salvation of democracy? Everyone knows what would happen: The publication would be boycotted; committees would arise protesting to vendors, to the authors, to the magazine, and to its advertisers.

So the question arises: Are Christians and their friends dying on their feet?

—W.F.O'D.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Christian Freedom

TO THE EDITOR:

How long will it take the Christian people in England, Scotland and Wales to awaken to the great opportunity they now have to cast off the slavedom of atheism and materialism which has gripped the entire Continent of Europe since the time of the French revolution?

For one hundred and fifty years, the peoples of Europe, with the exception of one or two of the smaller countries, have been misruled by atheists and materialists. These rulers by knavery, trickery and deviltry wrested the powers of government from the lawful leaders in the name of "freedom!"

Once they attained power, they took over the banks of the nations and with this weapon, enslaved for generations 300-million Christians! During the past year over three-fourths of these Christians have been freed of the bonds of these atheistic bankers.

France, with a population of 40-million Christians was enslaved by a few thousand atheists for generations. Christianity which gave to France its civilization, its culture, its very soul was proscribed on its own soil for centuries. Thank God, the soul of France was not dead and when the opportunity came, it eagerly grasped it!

Will England do the same? It will be an Herculean task, as the same atheistic bankers own England. But, if I know the British well, they will prove themselves equal to the opportunity.

—An Irish Descendent

Lynn, Mass.

Let Us Deport the Reds, Not Our Boys As Soldiers

TO THE EDITOR:

For years we have been watching Communism waging a "Trojan-Horse" war in one country or another. Its most recent victims having been Spain and France.

While Spain was being led to the guillotine from whence it will take years for Franco to revive her, France stood idly and gayly by. Her leaders in fact, were giving refuge to the Red scoundrels who could not bear the pressure of an honest Christian crusade.

A few weeks ago, France paid the price for her complacency toward a Red leadership. Her greatest enemies proved to be her own leadership.

Her radical Blums, Mandels, Reynauds and her Rothschilds waxed fat on the life blood of the nation, which they left defenseless, betrayed and sold down the stream.

Now, France is being resurrected under the capable and patriotic leadership of Marshal Petain.

Americans confidently imagine that such revolutions could not happen here. The fact of the matter is that such a revolution is happening here. This country is "lousy" with radicals, Reds, and un-Americans.

The longer we harbor them the weaker they will weave the fiber of American Government, philosophy, and life. And the quicker we deport, not only Bridges, but all the vipers like him, the quicker our beloved America will become its former self again.

Are we going to do nothing about it until public mass meetings, fair exhibits, flag sending, unpatriotic invectives by soap-box orators become a matter of daily occurrence?

Are we going to allow them sufficient electoral, editorial, and oratorical ignition, to burn down the White House?

What America needs is not a deportation of her noble sons and genuinely appreciative citizens to a foreign battlefield but a deportation of those undesirable radicals which the cat dragged in and which are a constant threat to the flag we love.

—Rev. A.H.

Kimberly, Wis.

Letters

Only Choice Is Willkie

TO THE EDITOR:

Don't get all "haired up" over what Mr. Willkie may have said about not wanting the support of Father Coughlin, whom he said he did not know and whose writings he did not read.

If he had followed Father Coughlin as closely as a good many thousand patriotic Americans have, he probably wouldn't have said it.

There is no reason why he should. Father Coughlin isn't running for anything. He isn't an "issue" in this campaign.

Father Coughlin has made a lot of influential enemies by telling some unpleasant truths that most people haven't the courage to even whisper.

Father Coughlin may not always be right (although I have never seen any of his statements of fact disproved), but I believe he is working sincerely in the interest of the American people, regardless of race, color or creed.

Whether you agree with him or not, he is an important factor in American life today. I do not always agree with him, but I have a very high regard for his honesty, ability and courage.

The outstanding issues in this campaign, it seems to me, are Willkie and a third term for Franklin Roosevelt, a New York politician.

We have had eight years of Roosevelt and, unless you agree with his running mate that the American people "are too damn dumb to know what it's all about," you have plenty of opportunity to make up your mind as to whether or not you want him to be President for life.

If you do not want Roosevelt, Willkie is your only hope and you can pray that a longer experience in politics will teach him not to be coaxed into any more fool statements obviously in the interest of his opponent.

From all I hear the trend at present is definitely *against Roosevelt.*

As between Willkie and Roosevelt I am definitely for Willkie no matter what he may have "said"; and the flood of hogwash that will be poured into the great American ear between now and election day is going to leave me cold.

—R.A.J.

Boston, Mass.

It's a 'Trick'!

TO THE EDITOR:

I am a constant reader and believer in SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine and I have obtained many subscribers to the magazine.

I am of the opinion that SOCIAL JUSTICE is—although unwittingly *—doing its best to re-elect Roosevelt.* The attitude of slapping at Mr. Willkie for the so-called "boner" he "pulled" in rejecting the support of Father Coughlin strikes me as childish and spiteful.

We are wasting valuable time in silly quibbling.

There is good reason to suspect that the incident *was planned to discredit both Willkie and Father Coughlin.*

We know that this whispering campaign that Roosevelt "cannot be beaten," even if all of us vote for Willkie, is deliberate Democratic political trickery.

Are we dumb enough to fall for it?

—Loyal Reader

Ferndale, Mich.

We Need a Jackson!

TO THE EDITOR:

What is the use of writing to our Congressmen when so many of them no more represent the people than Cataline did in the Roman Senate?

What our Congressmen and also the President of the United States should do, is to study the *Constitution* of the United States, and if need be establish schools where they can be taught. Furthermore, our *"Declaration of Independence"* should be read in Congress at least once a week, and every Representative, Senator, the President and his cabinet should be present.

It would be a splendid idea if our *"Declaration of Independence"* were read once a week in every school and college of the land.

I dare say, that half of our American citizens have never read the *Constitution* of the United States, nor even the *"Declaration of Independence."*

If we are going to preserve this Republic to future posterity, then a thorough house cleaning is needed in Congress, and every Congressman who only caters to the money-changers, and who has no regard for human suffering and blood, should be thrown out.

What we need is another Jackson, as President, who cleaned out the capitol. He was a true American and did a noble work for our country. Would to God that we could get another like him, as President!

Scranton, Pa. —Rev. W.G., C.P.

U.S. Left or Right?

TO THE EDITOR:

Democracy is finished!

It has destroyed itself by encouraging immorality, birth-control, internationalism and last, but not least, Communism. The latter two are in my opinion to be classified in the same category. The last so-called democratic nation to fall was the United States, less than a week ago, when the first peacetime draft was passed by both houses of Congress.

It is my belief that, sooner or later, the nations of the earth will have to choose some form of Fascism to combat Communism. They shall either be on the extreme left or on the extreme right. No compromise can be made between the two, one or the other must be destroyed.

Now, the question arises, is the United States turning to a leftist or rightist dictatorship?

With Communists and internationalists practically flooding the capitol, I should say the answer to that question is pretty obvious.

In my estimation Fascism will be the only way out for America, unless a third party is formed with real American ideals. A party which will be the servant of the people and not the servant of the international bankers. A party which will outlaw and oppose Communism in America, therefore, eliminating the need for Fascism. A party which will be for a Christian America first, last and always. A party which will mind the business of America, and not of England, or anyone else.

A victory by such a party, alone, can save the United States from the rising tide of Communism. A victory by such a party alone, can save the *Constitution* and perpetuate Christian ideals in America.

—W.G., Jr.

New York, N. Y.

What Has He Dealt Himself This Time?

"THERE THEY ARE—
IF REELECTED, I SHALL TRY AND PACK THE SUPREME COURT, FILLING IT WITH A KU KLUXER, RADICALS, AND OTHER ELEMENTS OPPOSED TO THE AMERICAN WAY—
I SHALL FOSTER AND ENCOURAGE LABOR STRIFE, SITDOWN STRIKES AND LAWLESSNESS—I SHALL FILL MY ADMINISTRATION WITH REDS, PINKS, AND OTHERS OPPOSED TO OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT—I SHALL—"
VOTER
HOLY SMOKE!
CANDIDATE ROOSEVELT
WOULD HE HAVE WON HIS "MANDATE" IF HE HAD PLACED HIS CARDS ON THE TABLE IN 1936?
REVEAL MY HAND? I SHOULD SAY NOT!!
WAR??
DICTATORSHIP?
CONFISCATION OF INDUSTRY?
NAT'L BANKRUPTCY?
WHAT ABOUT 1940?

—Cartoonist Parrish in the Chicago Tribune

Law Is Plain

TO THE EDITOR:

In the current issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE (Sept. 16), you make reference to a violation of the *National Defense Act of 1917* in President Roosevelt's illegal sale of fifty destroyers and sundry war equipment to the British Empire. It seems that you have only scratched the surface.

Quoting the *Constitution* of the United States, currently unpopular in Washington, we find that "The Congress shall have power to *dispose* of and make *all* needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; . . ." (*Art. IV, sec. 3, cl. 2*).

Moreover in the oath of office which the President has taken he swears that he will, to the best of his ability, "*preserve,* protect, and defend the *Constitution* of the United States." (*Art. II, sec. 1, cl. 8.*)

In addition to the Executive oath, all Senators and Representatives are bound by similar affirmations respecting the integrity of the *Constitution.* (*Art. VI, cl. 3.*)

The penalty which the *Constitution* provides, "on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors," is removal from office. (*Art. II, sec. 4.*)

The conclusion is immediate.

Chicago, Ill. —J.L.F.

Write to Mr Willkie

TO THE EDITOR:

Although a life-long Democrat, I was one of the great multitude of Americans that were pleased at the selection of Mr. Willkie as the opponent of President Roosevelt.

I had realized that Mr. Willkie is not a politician but was amazed at his apparent lack of knowledge of the wishes of the people, or is it his indifference to their wishes? Also the similarity in his and President Roosevelt's views.

The readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE and the followers of Father Coughlin should write to Mr. Willkie and state their honest views.

I believe that if enough letters are sent to him that Mr. Willkie, in view of his independence, will realize his mistake and change his viewpoint.

Boston, Mass. —C.H.R.

Party Loyalty

TO THE EDITOR:

For some time those who are anti-Roosevelt have been vociferous in their condemnation of the New Deal purges, and particularly so in regard to the treatment accorded to the obedient, loyal and honest James A. Farley.

Yes, Jim was loyal and honest to the New Deal but has anyone considered this question: Has James A. Farley been equally loyal and honest with the American people?

Did he not help to sell the American people down the river, the same as the rest of the New Dealers and those who were finally expunged by F.D.R. when they proved to be of no more personal use to him?

The trouble with the country today is too much loyalty to party and none for the people.

Binghamton, N. Y. —H.T.P.

(Continued from Page 15)

organized society until it culminated in the glories of a St. Thomas, a Bonaventure, a Raphael, a Michelangelo, a Dante and their contemporaries.

"Parenthetically, may I state that what was accomplished once before, under such tremendous handicaps, can be accomplished again with the aid of our modern facilities and inventions . . .

* * *

"Let us be realistic enough to recognize that if there is a Mystical Body of Christ with which every one of us must be identified in order to obtain salvation hereafter and prosperity now, there is also a mystical body of Satan which is well-organized, well-officered and well-disciplined under the leadership of Lucifer who goes about the world seeking whom he may devour. That is not mysticism in the sense that it is a dream. It is a preview of the most important piece of history ever written and not yet enacted upon the stage of life. I refer to the Apocalypse which one day will cease to be a prophecy and will remain to be a sad history.

"Around us is the quick, gruesome defection from the ranks of Christianity, Russia, Germany, parts of mid-western Europe and southern Spain, together with Mexico — once Catholic, Christian countries — have fallen like the angels over the parapets of Christian civilization. We need not deceive ourselves with the faint applause of those who congratulate us upon the advances which we are making in the face of such international disasters which have beset us.

"Let us be realists, recognizing that we are slipping quickly; that our back is against the wall of time, as the days of the Apocalypse are quickly approaching — days which can be forefended only by a revival of the same Christian faith and action which characterized the centuries of faith and faithful living.

"It is true that Christ promised to be with us all days until the consummation of the world. Unfortunately, He did not limit His promise to a geographical segment of this universe. He is not in northern Africa, as He used to be. He is not in England, as once He was. Nor is He in Russia or Germany, as during the lifetimes of the apostolic missionaries.

"What has happened elsewhere can and will happen here unless we become leaders as well as teachers.

"Remember Bernardino! Remember Antoninus! As Ludwig Pastor points out and as documentary evidence proves, the excesses, the immoralities, the internecine wars, the luxury, the poverty, the concentration of wealth were traceable more to the vice of usury than to any other one cause.

"Usury existed when non-productive money was loaned for 32½ per cent. Usury existed even when productive money was loaned at a high rate of interest and, above all, usury existed when not money, but fictitious receipts, which were supposed to represent gold in certain vaults in which there was no gold, were loaned by Christian and by Jew to merchants and to needy persons with the understanding that on the due date real money should be returned to the lenders.

"The same condition exists in America where our privately owned central banks, supposedly controlled by the Government but which, *de facto*, control the Government, issue forty-one times more credit receipts in loans than they actually have assets in the banks. That is why taxes are abnormal. That is why $1.20 out of every $3.00 earned by a laborer is siphoned from his pay envelope through the process of consumers' taxes to help meet the interest on bonds and their retirement.

"It was a laudable thing in the days of Antoninus and Bernardino to find priests actually establishing publicly owned banks which charged no interest, or very little interest, to support the poor. It was an abomination in the days of Leo X to witness these banks thrown to the wolves and to have laws enacted that it was legitimate for Jews to practice usury up to 20 per cent.

"To my mind, that was the beginning of the revolution which broke upon the world in the 16th Century.

"To my mind, the continuance of modern usury can produce no better effect in this, the 20th Century.

"My friends, the history which I have narrated to you today is not of my own making. It is taken from the work of Ludwig Pastor, the friend of Leo XIII, who permitted this most eminent historian to have access to many of the private records and archives of the Vatican. It is a glorious history for those Franciscans who battled against odds and won between the 13th and 16th Centuries. It may be termed as an inglorious history as far as certain churchmen are concerned who undid the work of Bernardino and Antoninus thereby becoming responsible, in some degree, for the resultant evils which followed.

"But all these things are written for our edification.

"From the past let us take a lesson that we may preserve the present and look forward to a happy future.

"Remember the saints who fought the usurers and, through them, fought the resultant evils of usury which were destroying Italy. These saints were not content to preach against usury. They established nationalized banks and would have been successful until this day except a Lorenzo de Medici, backed by authorities, had accepted bribes to restore Italy into the hands of the money-changers and usurers."

Discord: Racial or Religious

FROM the *"Managing Editor's Desk"* column in *The Tablet* of Brooklyn we quote the following editorial comment on the recent meeting of the American Bar Association in Philadelphia:

"At one of the sessions Professor Loewenstein, of Amherst College, presented a program of proposals for curbing subversive activities and he urged their enactment by Congress in a *Federal Public Order Act.*

"We call attention to proposal number four as follows:

" 'Curbing of the excessive use of the freedom of public expression, when used with malicious intent, for disparaging democratic institutions, or for incitement to hatred and contempt of some classes of the population—Jews, bankers, Freemasons, etc. Dissemination of racial discord, the recommendation said, was always the foremost weapon of fifth-column activities.'

"You will note there it is subversive to exercise 'hatred and contempt' for 'Jews, bankers, and Freemasons.' But why is it not subversive to incite 'hatred and contempt' for Christians, for Knights of Columbus, Elks, plumbers or other groups?

"The key of course is that the great sin is to have 'hatred and contempt' for the Jews but it is no offense, cannot be subversive, to hate Christians. Thus, added Professor Loewenstein, 'dissemination of racial discord' is fifth-column but dissemination of religious discord is not.

"The explanation is that the Christian, or religious minded person, is an inferior. It is the Aryan doctrine in reverse."

Drafting Industry

FIRST news item:

A Philadelphia manufacturer announces that his firm will accept no more Government contracts "because the risk of loss is too great under the 8 per cent profit limitation."

Second news item:

Mr. Russell Weisman, economic expert of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer,* before a luncheon club stated: "Workers must sacrifice for defense. For example: Time and one-fifth for overtime instead of time and one-half is enough in armament industries. On the other hand, industrialists cannot be expected to manufacture sufficient arms for our defense unless they are insured against risk of loss."

Such is the attitude of big business.

And now there comes before Congress a proposal to repeal the *Vincent-Trammel Act* which imposed the 8 per cent profit limit.

As Congressmen who back the 8 per cent profit limitation point out, even under the present act no manufacturer is exactly going to starve.

The 8 per cent that is allowed is net profit on the contract, pure war profit.

In addition, the act provides that if through some misfortune the 8 per cent was not made the manufacturer is permitted to make it up on the next contract from the paternalistic War Department.

Business will be well taken care of at 8 or 10 or 20 per cent, depending.

But what do the workers think of all this?

To them the attitude of Congress must mean that wages will be cut but dividends will remain sacred.

This is only a natural reaction and one that is giving much concern to Washington politicians.

Congressmen are afraid that the repeal of the *Vincent-Trammel Act* and the giving in on the profit issue will produce a great deal more than bigger and better armaments.

They feel it will produce the "Class Struggle" as we have never known it in this country.

Labor, they fear, will argue this way: We are willing to die for our country but we cannot be expected to let the stockholders get a Government guarantee of increased income while we get a Government guarantee of a lower income!

If we are to be drafted, the laborers say, draft industry as well.

The smart boys in Washington know that this argument is unanswerable.

Radical leaders will be able to find in it all the fuel they want to fan class hatred to a white heat.

Communism will be presented as the logical remedy.

Washingtonians feel that nothing could be better calculated to help Communism and hurt national defense than these measures now before Congress to "insure" business profits.

It's Up to Us

WHILE the radio stations of the country remain closed to the Sunday afternoon broadcasts of Father Coughlin, SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine feels more than ever obliged to carry on the work in print that the Radio Priest would seek to do in speech, if he were free.

It is our ambition to keep Father Coughlin's radio audience intact, and informed about what is going on, so that when he will again be permitted to return to the air, his hearers will be abreast of him in the march of time.

We, therefore, need YOUR co-operation more than ever.

* * *

Reports from distributors of the magazine, and from news dealers over the last month, have shown an encouraging increase.

The same is true of individual subscription orders received by the Circulation Department in the last several weeks.

We are quite naturally heartened by this reader approval and our appreciation and thanks are extended, without qualification, to all who had any part in it.

Let's keep it up.

* * *

The total circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine at any time can only hope to reach but a part of the vast radio audience who have listened to Father Coughlin each Sunday afternoon over the past dozen or more years.

If we are to voice his ideas effectively the magazine will have to have the widest possible dissemination.

In this each one of you can help.

NATIONAL WEEKLY
Social Justice
Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Aid for Conscriptees

ON SEPTEMBER 30 the Senate passed a bill to assist the conscriptees and other members of the armed force who may find themselves unable to pay taxes, insurance premiums and other obligations.

On the face of it, the bill appears to be solicitous for the young men about to be regimented.

Upon analysis, however, the bill is found to be more concerned over the insurance companies, banks and financial institutions.

The measure, which at this writing has gone to the House, provides that dependents occupying dwellings renting for $80 a month or less may not be evicted; that real or personal property being purchased on the installment plan may not be repossessed *without a specific court order.*

The measure also concedes to the courts wide authority to make equitable settlement or to halt proceedings entirely until the service man gets back home.

All claims against a service man, it appears, will be in favor of the claimer unless the service man opens the case within 90 days after his service ends.

The measure also states that a court order will be needed before a service man's property can be sold for taxes.

As for insurance policies, the Government will guarantee premiums on life insurance up to $5,000 if the men in service are unable to pay.

But—and this is an important "but"—the service men are expected to pay the insurance company out of their cash surrender values! This means that payment is only deferred.

All this bill succeeds in doing is to *postpone the day of doom for the conscriptees.*

While the conscriptees are wearing Government uniforms, they will receive $31 a month—unless they are Elliott Roosevelts.

While they are in uniform they will be losing the revenue from their jobs back home.

While they are in uniform, their dependents—particularly the wife—will have exhausted her slender savings. Probably, she will have mortgaged the motor car, the furniture and the baby's bath-tub.

When the husband is released from the army, where will he get money to pay back bills?

Where will he get money to lift the mortgage on the car, the furniture or the baby's bath-tub?

Of course, he will have recourse to the courts.

He will have 90 days to hire a lawyer and fight his case.

As for the insurance protection provided by the bill under discussion, the conscriptee must make up overdue premiums with interest—or else.

The "or else" means that he will lose all the money he has invested in his insurance policy if the cash surrender is not sufficient to meet his obligations to the insurance company.

That's a lot of help to the poor conscriptees who are working for $30 or $45 a week in civilian life and for $31 a month in New Deal conscripted life.

And, incidentally, it will be a tremendous help to the bankers, insurance companies and hock-shops, who will have court backing, to proceed with confiscation.

Second Set of Questions in 'America First' Contest in This Edition